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NHK INTERVIEWS NAKASONE ON PREPARATIONS FOR SUMMIT

OW260200 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1300 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Interview with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone by NHK newscaster Taro Kimura and Sophia University Associate Professor Kuniko Inokuchi, entitled "The Tokyo Summit and Japan" on 25 April at the Prime Minister's official residence -- Recorded].

[Excerpts] [Kimura] It is finally time for the summit; we are feeling the intensified atmosphere for it -- or rather the increasingly tight security around us. In fact, we had our credentials checked on our way here today. Would you first comment on the progress in the summit preparations? Are they almost...?

[Nakasone, interrupting] Let me put it this way -- we are now in the midst of preparing for it with everything we have. Well, among other things, those radicals are doing various things and in that connection, we feel very sorry for residents in Tokyo and all our fellow citizens for the troubles the radicals caused. We are working hard to minimize such things as the restrictions imposed for security reasons. However, the guests we are going to have in this country are presidents and prime ministers; it would have a bearing on the honor of Japan should there be any incident at all. With that in mind, we are placing greater emphasis on security measures. I would like to ask Tokyo residents and all my fellow citizens to bear with us for some more time -- it won't be too long.

[Kimura] You must be ready with a number of topics that will be discussed at the summit which will be held in a situation that appears to be very turbulent internationally. With regard to the Japan-U.S. summit which you held with President Reagan recently, what was your feeling about the U.S. attitude toward the Tokyo Summit? After all, the United States will be playing the leading role....

[Nakasone] The world economy has come to a point of major change and in the case of Japan, mid- and small-sized businesses are experiencing tremendous difficulties because of the yen's appreciation. At the same time, the decline in oil prices put the oil producing countries in a plight, and the falling prices of primary products also dealt a blow to developing nations. In view of these developments, I suggested to President Reagan that we endeavor to make the Tokyo Summit an occasion to give hope to the world. The President expressed his total agreement and promised full cooperation. At the press conference held in the White House, the President again promised his cooperation with making the Tokyo Summit one full of hopes.

Preparations are progressing smoothly. Presidents and prime ministers of the world's major nations are coming to Tokyo, and the most important issue for them to discuss will be that of peace and disarmament. It is our earnest hope that a second Reagan-Gorbachev meeting will materialize to bring peace and reassurance to the world; it is hoped that we will give President Reagan our strong support and push the situation toward that end.

In addition to the peace and disarmament issue, we will discuss ways and means to resolve the current abnormality in the world economy. While each country is doing what it should do, it must at the same time think about the world as a whole -- what it can do for the world's prosperity. Determining the future course to that end -- that is another thing for the summit to do. I believe.

There is also the problem of terrorism. We should see that resolute measures are taken through international cooperation to wipe it out. Efforts by individual countries are not enough. The past summit meetings took up this issue repeatedly and issued statements about it. I believe that international cooperation should further be strengthened against terrorism. I also believe that we should issue a strong appeal to those engaged in terrorist activities, calling on them to quit.

[Kimura] Among the tasks facing the summit, I believe, is dealing with the yen appreciation issue. The Japanese people are concerned that the value of the yen continues to surge. Mr Shultz said this morning that the present trend reflects the market forces at work and that the United States will not intervene. What is your view, Mr Prime Minister? How far do you think it will go?

[Nakasone] I cannot give you any figures on that -- it is inconceivable that I would have such figures in the first place. One thing I can say, however, is that the trend is too sharp, making it impossible to adequately respond to it. Therefore, we must take some countermeasures to deal with such precipitous fluctuations. While there are various ways to deal with them, it is, generally speaking, desirable to get the exchange rate to stabilize at a certain level and to stay there as long as possible. Furthermore, the level should be an appropriate one -- that is, a level reflecting the real strength of the economies. This issue will probably come up at the Tokyo summit, too. We also want to raise it ourselves. In Japan, mid-and small-sized and even some major businesses are having serious problems now, and many of them are left unable to find a way out. We are planning to take emergency measures in all areas -- measures to stimulate domestic demand as well as fiscal and financial programs. As a long-term program, we are also planning to carry out tax cuts. As the LDP announced yesterday, we have a bold tax cut plan for salaried workers of the 4 million-8 million yen income bracket. In the corporate tax area, too, the LDP plan calls for a cut to a 40 percent level.

[Inokuchi] In terms of a time span, how long do you think will it take for the exchange rate to stabilize?

[Nakasone] It all depends on the world situation. There are so many factors, including oil prices; it is impossible to make a prediction about it. All I can say now is that it will stabilize at some level at some time.

[Kimura] With regard to the trade issue, other countries first had asked Japan to open up its markets. These days, however, they are demanding that we increase our domestic demand. Is there any effective way to satisfy them?

[Nakasone] On 8 April we announced a very significant program, including reductions in utility and natural gas bills to pass on benefits from the oil price decline and the yen's appreciation to consumers. The reductions amount to approximately 1 trillion yen; equivalent to a 1 trillion yen tax cut. Utility fees for the consumers are being reduced this much, and industrial electricity costs are also going down that much. As the oil prices decline, motorists are now paying approximately 10 yen less per liter of gasoline. Under the present circumstances, the price will go down further. Therefore, it should be noted that the yen's appreciation has its merits. As for the price index, it is about 8 percent below the level of this time last year, according to a report I received today. The figure was 6 percent last month. This is a good thing for salaried workers -- and senior citizens, too. Interest rates are also coming down. This is good news for business; they can borrow money from banks at lower interest rates now.

My point is that the new trends in the rates have their merits; nevertheless, excesses are not good because they will cause demand to diminish. It is therefore important for the rates to find an appropriate level and stabilize there. Currently, they are in the process of adjustment. We are endeavoring to get them to stabilize at an appropriate level and asking our citizens for some more time in this area. We are also asking other countries for some more time, telling them that the yen's surge is too great to cope with. The yen has appreciated as much as 10 yen in 1 week, making it simply impossible for export industries to cope. They cannot even carry out their cost accounting. We already laid down the course of action, and we are now working hard along that course. All we are asking for is time.

[Kimura] While economic issues are, needless to say, important, Mr Reagan appears to be eagerly looking forward to a discussion of terrorism at the Tokyo summit. He seems to be willing for some resolute measures to be taken against terrorism. On the other hand, however, Europeans do not necessarily appear to be in tune with him. As the prime minister of the host country, might you not find your job a difficult one in arranging for harmony between them?

[Nakasone] European nations are united on one point -- that is, that international terrorism must be dealt with through cooperation. The question is what specific measures we can come up with to promote cooperation on that basis. That will be the key issue, and I assure you that I will see to it that there is an accord. Terrorism is unjustifiable under any circumstances. It is very important that this new type of international crime is dealt with through international cooperation.

[Kimura] In the aftermath of the U.S. air raid on Libya, we first thought U.S.-USSR dialogue might come to a halt. Unexpectedly, however, Mr Gorbachev's response was not as tough as we had thought it would be. The possibility of a second U.S.-USSR summit still remains more or less alive. This question -- a question relating to East-West relations -- is certain to be raised at the Tokyo summit, I believe, and in that connection, what is your view of the possibility?

[Nakasone] I do not think there is no hope. Rather, I think there is great hope. The nuclear arms stockpiled by the United States and the Soviet Union are so massive that they are beginning to feel the burden is almost unbearable. This is the situation in which they find themselves today. As I said, it applies to the Soviet Union, too. The Soviet Union has been depending on oil for needed foreign exchange. As a result of the drastic fall in oil prices, its deficit has reached an \$8 billion level, according to some intelligence reports. It might try to sell its gold in foreign markets only to find that it still cannot acquire the required foreign exchange, because the price of gold has fallen so drastically.

More important is the fact that nuclear weapons must be scrapped for the sake of peace for mankind. As far as this fundamental perception is concerned, there is no difference between President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev, I believe. Strategic and tactical interests led them to their present confrontation; the military and bureaucrats under them are unable to free themselves from the things of the past. But as far as the two leaders are concerned, they are anxious to carry their cause out. Therefore it is necessary that they break the fetters with the military and bureaucrats and push ahead with their cause courageously.

When Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze visited Japan, I asked him to convey this message from me to Mr Gorbachev: Please do not listen to the military or bureaucrats. I told Mr Shevardnadze that I had been saying the same thing to Mr Reagan, too. This precisely is the wisdom that politicians should exercise. There is a time for them to make up their minds and act.

[Inokuchi] The arms race between the United States and the USSR is, in one aspect, shifting its emphasis from a quantitative area to a qualitative area, with greater attention paid to technological developments. This has prompted some people to express their concern over the possibility that Japan, a nation seeking to survive by technology, is being caught up in it. What is your view of this point, Mr Prime Minister?

[Nakasone] It is a matter of how we see the relationship between technology and defense. Our view is that there should be a clear-cut separation between them where needed while there should be collaboration between them wherever necessary. What you have in your mind could be the SDI issue.

What is called SDI is, according to the report by our mission which returned from the United States recently, a new weapons system that opens the way to ending nuclear weapons. I think that developing such a system is one way of abolishing nuclear weapons. Mr Reagan is trying to create such a system. He is saying that when it becomes available, he will show it to the Soviet Union and tell them to have the same thing. When both sides have it, they will eventually dismantle their nuclear weapons.

The SDI is thus dedicated to an ideal. What we are saying is that we understand the concept behind it -- that is, the concept of abolishing nuclear weapons. Whether we participate in it or not will be determined after a study of the mission's report. Meanwhile, France and other European countries are showing different responses to this issue; however, they have one thing in common -- namely, they allow the private sector to participate in it.

[Kimura] I believe that you are fully conscious of the fact that the Tokyo Summit is one held in Asia. Would you comment on what this means?

[Nakasone] I would like to see it prove to be a summit that serves the interests of developing nations, debtor nations, and underdeveloped nations. I have been saying that there can be no prosperity of the North without the prosperity of the South, because industrial countries of the North depend on the raw materials from the South for their prosperity and because unless countries of the South achieve prosperity, countries of the North cannot sell them their products. Thus, the world is moving in a great cycle. If this great cycle should come to a halt, the world will suffer and both the North and the South will have problems. It is our obligation to see to it that this great cyclic movement of the world functions properly. The North must not seek prosperity by itself. We must look after developing and debtor nations so that all can live in a world with bright prospects. Advanced nations should invest as much money as possible in international organizations such as IMF, the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the African Development Bank, and the development banks in the United States to help developing nations develop faster and to help relieve debtor nations of their burden. I would like to see some significant progress made in that direction.

Another thing is that we must fight protectionism. The U.S. Congress is watching for a chance to consider the so-called Omnibus legislation. As you know, they are having elections in the fall. Should protectionist legislation be passed and a 20 percent surcharge imposed, imports from Japan would virtually come to a halt. Japan would then be full of unemployed people. It is to prevent protectionist legislation from being introduced in the Congress that I am making such painstaking efforts as you see; it is precisely for that reason that I endeavor to remain on good terms with President Reagan.

In order to prevent such protectionist bills from being passed by the U.S. Congress, we must cooperate with European countries and developing nations, too. Through cooperation, we must support President Reagan's position against protectionism. This is an important thing. Meanwhile, we are planning to hold a new round of GATT to promote free trade. A ministerial conference on a global scale will be held in September to work out arrangements for it. Mr Chiba of Japan is serving as chairman of the body in charge of this project. Japan has come a long way indeed, has it not?

I would like to see the Tokyo Summit play a significant role in promoting the current work for the new round. Unless we look after the developing countries and debtor nations, they will not cooperate with the new round either. That is why I am trying to make the Tokyo Summit a summit for everyone.

[Kimura] Well, we now see an increasing number of posters on display in the streets....

[Nakasone] I have been saying for some time now that I am not thinking about dissolving the House of Representatives. I repeat that I am not thinking about dissolving it.

[Kimura] Do you mean that you will be concentrating on the summit for now?

[Nakasone] That is right.

[Inokuchi] Structurally speaking, the world revolves around the two superpowers -- the United States and the USSR. Nevertheless, Japan has this precious opportunity to serve as a host nation for the summit. It is our hope that you will successfully display your leadership and at the same time show your strength as a coordinator. I am wishing you success.

[Nakasone] I sent envoys to the ROK, China, Southeast Asian countries, India, and Australia to find out what they wanted to be brought up at the Tokyo summit. On their return, those envoys reported back to me on their findings. I am planning to have the wishes of Asian nations and our neighboring countries reflected in the summit. At the same time, I will try to make it an occasion for the chiefs of state and prime ministers of the summit nations to refresh their views on or open their eyes to Japan, the Japanese culture, and the Japanese way of life. I am planning to fly many koinobori [carp streamers] and display many gogatsu ningyo [dolls for the boys' festival].

[Kimura] Thank you very much for being with us today despite your busy schedule.

FISHERY AGREEMENT WITH USSR SIGNED 26 APRIL

OW261301 Tokyo KYODO in English 1246 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Tokyo, April 26 KYODO -- Japan and the Soviet Union signed a fishery agreement in Moscow Saturday slashing catch quotas in each other's 200-mile zone sharply, the Fisheries Agency said.

The agreement, reached earlier this month, sets 1986 quotas for both nations at 150,000 tons, down from 600,000 tons in 1985.

REACTION, COMMENTARY ON SOUTH SINKING FISHING BOAT

Text of KCNA Statement

SK260102 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text of authorized KCNA statement issued in Pyongyang on 25 April -- read by announcer]

[Text] Upon authorization, KCNA issues the following statement:

On 24 April, the South Korean puppet clique, which is aggravating the strained situation in Korea and frantically running amok in new war provocation maneuvers, again perpetrated a grave armed provocative act against us. As has already been reported, at around 1600 hours on that day, the South Korean puppets perpetrated the bestial piracy of murdering and injuring several fishermen and sinking a fishing boat by shelling "Trawler No. 1390," our peaceful boat belonging to the Kosong fishery station, on the seas off Kosong, Kwangwon Province, in broad daylight.

On that day, our fishing boat was returning to Kosong, its home port, along a routine sea route after catching trout in the open seas at a point 129 degrees 10 minutes east longitude and 39 degrees 25 minutes north latitude.

Guaranteeing the free navigation of peaceful boats on the open seas is a norm of publicly recognized international law and an international practice that is honored everywhere. This notwithstanding, the South Korean puppet clique attempted to abduct our peaceful boat, which was returning to its home port via the open seas, and take it to the South, blocking the navigation of the boat by mobilizing warships.

When our fishermen resisted this and continued their navigation, the warships of the South Korean puppet navy finally conducted a surprise armed attack, firing machine gun and rocket shells at the boat on the open seas at a point 38 degrees and 39 minutes 12 seconds north latitude and 128 degrees 42 minutes 20 seconds east longitude, and then hurriedly fled to the South.

Consequently, our fishing boat sank, and a tragic incident whereby among the 23 fishermen aboard two were killed and four others were badly wounded. If immediate rescue operations had not been launched by a naval patrol boat of our People's Army, a more horrible disaster in which all 23 fishermen were victimized would have taken place.

The bestial act committed by the South Korean puppets this time is a brigandish act and vicious piracy in broad daylight. At present, our people and People's Army can hardly repress surging indignation against the shuddering antinational piracy of the South Korean puppets.

KCNA strongly denounces the South Korean puppet clique's heinous armed attack on our peaceful boat, recognizing this as an intolerable military provocation against us and a reckless act of playing with fire designed to aggravate the strained situation and lead the situation to the brink of war.

Far from apologizing for having sunk the peaceful fishing boat, a boat of fellow countrymen, and killing fishermen by shelling it, the South Korean puppets, like a thief calling another a thief, are conducting false propaganda that our boat was a spy ship that attempted a landing in order to disturb the internal situation of South Korea. This is a sophism of those who committed a crime.

We have long clarified, not only on one or two occasions, that we have no intention of intervening [kaeip] in the internal situation of South Korea and, furthermore, of disturbing [hollan] its national situation.

As for our fishing boat that sank this time, the provokers themselves are well aware that it was not a spy ship but a peaceful fishing boat, and that it did not intrude into the waters of South Korea, let alone into the land.

This notwithstanding, the South Korean puppets, who committed the incident, are on the contrary, groundlessly slandering us, the victim. This proceeded from premeditated smear maneuvers to cope with the present South Korean internal crises facing them

At present, South Korea is plunged in a period of serious political disturbance. The flames of the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle of the youths, students, and people of all walks of life and their 10-million signature campaign for constitutional revision are driving the Chon Tu-hwan ring into an inextricable deadlock and further deepening crises in its rule. The Chon Tu-hwan ring is trying to find a way out of this by threatening the people and aggravating North-South confrontation under the deceptive slogan of the threat of southward invasion. In particular, it is striving to cope with the internal crises of South Korea and sustain its fate at the last minute by loudly conducting propaganda on the North's armed provocations with the Asian Games this year and the 1988 Olympics approaching.

However, the puppets' smear din called the threat of southward invasion or armed provocations has not enjoyed sympathy from anyone. Proceeding from this, the South Korean puppets are trying to obtain sympathy at home and abroad by using the disguise of genuine southward invasion to cover over the false theory of southward invasion, which no one believes, with the method of causing a shocking incident.

This time, the puppets deliberately attacked our fishing boat, fabricated it to be a spy ship, and announced this fabrication by choosing as an opportunity the holding of the general session of the Association of National Olympic Committees in Seoul, a gathering of people from many countries in the world, thus trying to gain any political effect.

However, the despicable smear maneuvers of the South Korean puppets will, ultimately, only bring about the result of cutting off their own foot with an ax. The Chon Tu-hwan ring more clearly revealed to the world its sordid nature as a group of national traitors by committing the antinational crime of murdering even fellow countrymen in our northern half by extending to the seas the national butchery act of suppressing, with bayonets, the youths, students, and people demanding independence and democratization in South Korea.

At the time the United States, his master, murdered Libyan people and was straining the international situation by conducting an aggressive armed attack in Libyan waters and on Libyan ground, puppet Chon Tu-hwan, its underling, pushed ahead with the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise against the fellow countrymen in South Korea together with the international terrorist elements, and, like the method used by Yankee provokers, finally conducted a surprise attack against the boat of fellow countrymen on the seas, and is leading the situation on the Korean peninsula to the brink of war. How can they escape from the denunciation of public opinion at home and abroad?

The provokers who committed this piratic act can never be safe. This time, we showed patience and self-restraint to the end out of a desire for peace and peaceful reunification. The South Korean puppets must not misunderstand such a stand of ours and must not run wild indiscreetly.

Those who committed a crime should be paid back. The South Korean puppets must apologize to the whole nation for the piracy and sternly punish the murderers who directly commanded and participated in the incident.

The South Korean puppets' reckless act of playing with fire is arousing deep apprehension among the Korean people and the world's peace-loving people.

We will never overlook the fact that the South Korean puppets are straining the situation in the country to the extreme and laying greater obstacles in the way of the North-South dialogue, plunged into the state of suspension.

If they continue to go toward the road of aggravating confrontation, tension, and the North-South relations by implicating us, the South Korean puppets will be held totally responsible for the consequences arising therefrom.

26 Apr NODONG SINMUN Commentary

SK260218 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2151 GMT 25 Apr 86

[NODONG SINMUN 26 April commentary: "Deliberate Provocation That Threatens Peace"]

[Text] The South Korean puppet clique committed, on the high seas, the grave hostility of attacking our country's fishing boat with force of arms and sinking it. As has been reported, at around 1600 on 24 April, on the high seas east of Kosong, the puppets' combat warships shelled the Kosong fishery station's "Trawler No 1390", which was returning home after catching fish on the open seas [wonhae]. Because of this, the ship was sunk and two fishermen were killed and four others severely wounded.

That day, our fishing boat "Trawler No 1390" was returning to Kosong port, its home port, having sailed for 5 hours after catching trout in the waters at a point 129 degrees 10 minutes east longitude and 39 degrees 25 minutes north latitude. While keeping a close eye on this, the combat warships of the South Korean puppet forces attempted to kidnap this ship after blocking its route when it was entering into the area of our waters north of the offshore demarcation line [haesangbungyeson]. When our side's crew continued to navigate without responding to this, they sank the ship by shelling it, and fled.

"Trawler No 1390" was an unarmed fishing boat. Attempting to kidnap a peaceful fishing boat returning home via the high seas after raiding it and, subsequently, killing and wounding fishermen and sinking the fishing boat by shelling it is a brigandish act in broad daylight that only ignorant and uncouth military hooligans who do not know the nation and international law can commit, and is an unforgivable piracy that a brutal group that makes it a business to commit massacres and provocations can commit. This is part of the new war provocation maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists and their running dogs, which have become more outspoken in South Korea with each passing day, and a deliberate military provocation designed to intensify the North-South confrontation and to aggravate tension.

All people and the working people in the fishery sector in the northern half of the Republic cannot hold back seething anger and indignation. Branding it another abominable act of butchering the nation and unforgivable piracy, we sternly denounce the South Korean puppets' brutality in the name of the nation.

After shelling and sinking our peaceful fishing boat, the puppet South Korean counter-espionage operations headquarters is babbling about a clash of arms with an unidentified ship or an armed spy boat. We have never sent any spy boat. Even though they committed a crime, the puppets are attempting to implicate us, while frantically engaging in anticommunist stratagem maneuvers. This shows that their piracy proceeds from the vicious political purpose of misleading public opinion.

The South Korean puppets' piracy was one carefully planned beforehand. An incident that could support the rumors on southward invasion, even though in an unreasonable manner, was necessary for the puppets, who, following the "Team Spirit" joint war exercise, again began war rackets called "Piho-86" throughout Kangwon Province, South Korea, in preparation for summertime southward invasion designed to hinder the Asian Games. Only this can explain their shameless false propaganda, they who, after raiding and sinking our side's unarmed fishing boat on the high seas, are babbling that this was an armed spy boat.

The U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppets, who are facing a serious political crisis because of the strong anti-U.S., antidictatorial advance by the South Korean youths, students, and people, are strengthening the fascist suppression and war rackets under the pretext of the nonexistent threat of southward invasion. Even though they loudly babbled that the North's surprise attack and armed provocation are expected in an effort to hinder the Olympic games, no one believed this. Therefore, they attacked and sank our peaceful fishing boat, thus deliberately fabricating a shocking incident involving a spy boat.

The puppets' piracy was committed at a time when an international conference where matters relating to sports are discussed was being held in Seoul. This is a dirty and clumsy drama designed to mislead public opinion by engaging in fabrication as though southward invasion is really existent. The puppets' criminal acts of attacking and sinking our unarmed fishing boat and of regarding this as evidence corroborative of the rumors on the threat of southward invasion can in no way be forgiven.

This is not the first time that the South Korean puppets have committed piracy against a peaceful ship of ours sailing on the high seas. After also sinking, in May 1983, our unarmed fish detector ship "Pungsan" by shelling and bombing it, mobilizing even destroyers and helicopters, thus massacring its crew, the Chon Tu-hwan ring kicked up anticommunist stratagem rackets, while saying it sank the North's armed spy boat after a clash of arms.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring were originally, military brigands who make it a business to engage in an anticommunist stratagem against us and to commit armed provocations against us under the U.S. imperialists' instigation. Their provocations exceed those of their predecessors in terms of viciousness and atrociousness. The killers, who dyed their hands with the blood of the same countrymen by brutally massacring thousands of demonstrators, have extended the stage of butchery even to the seas and are massacring our innocent fishermen. How can this be tolerable and forgivable?

The South Korean puppets' piracy was manipulated behind the scenes by the U.S. imperialists. In an effort to justify their military occupation, aggression, and war policy toward South Korea, the U.S. imperialists are fabricating the rumors on southward invasion and instigating the puppets to a confrontation with us. Synchronized with their armed attack on Libya, the U.S. imperialists instigated the South Korean puppets into raiding and sinking our peaceful fishing boat on the high seas, thus promoting an urgent situation on the Korean peninsula in which a war can break out at any time.

The South Korean puppets, who were backed against the wall after being completely isolated by the people, are clinging to a more reckless adventurous policy, while attempting to find a way out in a confrontation with us.

However, the adventurous policy will not yield any way out for them. We will not idly look on at the South Korean puppets' piracy committed against us, and things will not go safely for them as a result of such a brigandish act. Clearly acknowledging that they will pay a due price for any military provocations of theirs, the Chon Tu-hwan ring must act with discretion. The Chon Tu-hwan ring will in no way escape from the crime that it committed.

27 Apr NODONG SINMUN Commentary

SK280442 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2152 GMT 26 Apr 86

[NODONG SINMUN 27 April commentary: "A Grave Provocation That Exacerbates Tension"]

[Text] The piracy committed by the puppet South Korean clique against our peaceful fishing boat on the high seas in the East Sea is arousing indignation among our people and the world's fair public opinion. Branding the South Korean puppets' wicket military provocation as a brigandish act committed in broad daylight and as a grave criminal act to make the North-South confrontation acute and to lead the situation to the brink of war, people at home and abroad are sternly condemning and denouncing it.

Our fishing boat, Trawler No 1390, was an unarmed vessel, and was sailing on the high seas. From the beginning, it has been a norm and custom accepted by international law that ships sailing on the high seas are inviolable from anyone's whims. This notwithstanding the South Korean puppets subjected our peaceful fishing boat, which was returning home on the high seas, to naval bombardment and sank it. This cannot but be a premeditated military provocation and a reckless game of playing with fire designed to ignite the flames of a new war and to deliberately exacerbate tension.

It is a direct product of the criminal maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists and their running dogs who are running riot in destroying and trampling underfoot the truce agreement and in provoking a new war in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring, who are going through a serious political crisis and chaos in the midst of the brave anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle of the South Korean youths, students, and people of all walks of life and in the midst of the flames ignited by the campaign to collect 10 million signatures for the revision of the Constitution, are now attempting to find a way out in provoking a war under the pretext of nonexistent southward invasion.

In practice, the ominous moves being made in South Korea demonstrate that they are running on the road of provoking a war. In recent years, South Korea has reorganized its overall plans for operations and combat in accordance with an offensive strategy; increased the puppet armed forces, including the 180,000-strong commando units, to a total of 1 million and reorganized them as offensive-type forces; and deployed more than 80 to 90 percent of the U.S. troops and puppet army in the forward areas close to the Military Demarcation Line [MOL] in such a way that they can be transferred to offensive operations at any time.

It is also no longer secret that heavy weapons have been introduced into the areas close to the Demilitarized Zone south of the MOL, that tunnels have been built for northward invasion, and that a large-scale air force base has been built in the area of Chunchon, close to the demarcation line [Pungyeson].

Following the launching of the "Team Spirit-86" war exercise simulating a full-scale attack against the northern half of the Republic, South Korea is now launching, almost daily, large-scale war exercises such as "Ttangbol" and "Piho," in which military forces several million strong are mobilized.

South Korea is a nuclear base and a war powder magazine where weapons of mass destruction, including some 1,000 nuclear weapons and chemical weapons, have been deployed most densely, in terms of the world standard. Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists and the puppets decided, at a recent security consultative meeting, to freshly introduce weapons of mass destruction, including "Red Eye" and "Stinger" missiles, modern military equipment, and new types of chemical weapons, and to stockpile necessary war reserve materials in South Korea before 1988.

While calling on its followers to establish a rapid wartime footing, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is now noisily screaming at them to ensure an appropriate amount of reserve materials for the wartime footing and save medicines and daily necessities for an emergency. It is not something that can be overlooked that the puppets have changed, for the worse, the current rules governing the physical examination for conscripts in order to recruit even dwarfs and those who have skin diseases into the puppet army, or that they have kicked off a blood-donation movement.

The moves being made in South Korea are things that can be seen only on the eve of a war and they indicate that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are capable of triggering a war of aggression at any moment they choose. Unless they are the ones who are scheming to provoke a new war, how can they be in such an earnest hurry in their preparations for war? Precisely at such a time, the puppets have committed a grave military provocation against us on the high seas. This is a development of the situation that cannot be overlooked.

The MOL in our country, across which vast military forces stand in sharp confrontation, is dangerous, as are acts of firing guns and threatening the other party at points in the East and West Seas. Such reckless acts are capable of causing military clashes at any time and such military clashes can easily escalate into a full-scale war. Because of the wreckless war maneuvers and military provocations by the U.S. imperialists and the puppet South Korean clique, a very serious situation capable of triggering a war at any time is being created on the Korean peninsula.

As indicated by the recent incident, it is entirely thanks to our peace-loving stand and patient efforts that the reckless provocations by the U.S. imperialists and the puppets have not escalated into a military clash.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets should clearly understand this and should never make a wrong judgment about our peace-loving efforts. If they continue to act rashly by wrongly taking our patient efforts and for an expression of weakness, they will never be able to avoid resolute punishment.

Although the South Korean puppets, who have committed a crime that can never be forgiven for thousands of years to come, are now babbling about a spy boat or the like, they can never lighten the crimes they have committed with such hogwash. The murderers who have committed piracy will never be able to get away with it and those who have sinned should, as a matter of course, pay a price for their crimes.

26 Apr Radio Commentary

SK280256 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0544 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Unattributed talk: "A Premeditated Military Provocation Designed To Light the Fuse of War"]

[Text] As has been reported, on 24 April, the South Korean puppet clique committed the bestial and piratic act of killing fishermen and of sinking a fishing boat by shelling on the open sea "Trawler NO 1,390," a peaceful fishing boat belonging to the Kosong Fishery Station, which was returning after completing deep-sea fishing operations.

When the rascals failed to abduct on the open sea our peaceful fishing boat, which was returning, by mobilizing a warship of the South Korean puppet armed forces, they sank this boat and fled toward the south after brutally shelling it.

The piratic act committed in broad day by the South Korean puppets in killing fishermen and in sinking a fishing boat by shelling a peaceful fishing boat on the open sea is part of the recent maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets to provoke a new war against the northern half of the Republic and is a premeditated military provocation designed to further intensify confrontation between the North and South. This act constitutes the violent violation of publicly recognized international law.

While trying to find a way out of an unprecedented ruling crisis through a war and while frantically accelerating war preparations under the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is frantically resorting to espionage against us and to reckless provocative maneuvers.

At a recent consultative meeting they held with bosses of the U.S. military, the South Korean puppets criminally and conspiratorially discussed the matter of completing war preparations before 1988 and decided to continuously stage such war exercises as "Team Spirit," to introduce new type weapons of mass destruction, and to stockpile large quantities of war reserve materials. Warmongers, including traitor Chon Tu-hwan, have daily babbled about the completion of a wartime system and about the stockpiling of war materials. Even before concluding the "Team Spirit" military exercise, the U.S. imperialists and the puppets, including Chon Tu-hwan, stated a new war exercise called "Ttangbol-86" through the mobilization of puppet army troops and police, homeland defense reservists, and militia forces, which number more than 3 million. By mobilizing puppet army troops, government officials, and residents, they have staged a war exercise called "Piho-86" in Kangwon Province, South Korea. Not satisfied with this, the puppets are raving that they will mobilize fighter planes and armored cars as well as puppet army troops in the civil defense drill which is designed for South Korean residents and will develop a program for the people's wartime behavior.

In an attempt to increase offensive capability against the northern half of the Republic, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets have reorganized all military capabilities into an offensive-type one, have activated commando units encompassing 180,000 men, and have turned all reconnaissance units into commando units. In addition to this, they have greatly increased infantry and artillery military capabilities and have newly activated a few Marine Corps divisions and training corps.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique have deployed forward 60 to 90 percent of U.S. forces and puppet army troops in areas near the Military Demarcation Zone so that they can immediately light the fuse of a northward invasion without changing the disposition of troops. The U.S. imperialists have built a large-size Air Force base in the Chunchon area south of the Demarcation Line, from where they can attack the area south of the central sector of the northern half in a few minutes. The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are committing espionage by much more frequently infiltrating spy planes into the skies over our side's territory than ever and by sending agents to this region. The South Korean puppets have staged the farce of evacuating certain puppet agencies from Seoul to areas south of Okchon and Taejon. This shows that maneuvers to make preparations for a northward attack have reached a very indiscreet phase and that the parties concerned are raising a fuss that only exists on the eve of provoking a war.

Because of the daring anti-U.S. and antigovernment advance of the South Korean students and people in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists' colonial military fascist rule is in a crisis.

Out of a long-cherished ambition for aggression against all of Korea, the U.S. imperialists are scheming to ignite a war of aggression against the northern half of the Republic. It is the U.S. imperialists' stereotyped tactic to ignite a fire and shift the blame for it onto others. The beastly piratic act committed by the South Korean puppets is part of such new war provocation maneuvers against the northern half of the Republic, and it is their intentional and premeditated military provocation to ignite a war.

Our people are filled with surging indignation at the brigandish piracy of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique. Our people are alertly watching the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique engaging in reckless provocations and war rackets in an attempt to save the colonial military fascist regime in crisis.

If the South Korean puppet clique continues acts of aggression and provocation, pursuing confrontation of strength, it will pay a dear price. The provokers will not escape due punishment.

VNS Commentary

SK260847 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT
26 Apr 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour, I will talk about the Chon Tu-hwan group's committing the crime of sinking the north's fishing boat on the high seas.

The Chon Tu-hwan warmonger group, which adheres to North-South confrontation and new war provocation, committed the crime of sinking the North's fishing boat on 24 April. As has been reported on foreign press reports, at around 1600 on the afternoon of 24 April, the Chon Tu-hwan group committed, on the high seas of the East Sea, the brutal piracy of murdering fishermen aboard the North's peaceful fishing boat "Trawler No 1,390" belonging to the Kosong Fishery Station, which was returning home after catching fish, and of sinking it by shelling it.

When it maneuvered in vain to kidnap, on the high seas, a trawler that was returning home, the Chon Tu-hwan group committed the crime of indiscriminately shelling the peaceful fishing boat and of sinking it. Nevertheless, out of fear of voices at home and abroad denouncing this criminal piracy, the Chon Tu-hwan group is enumerating the sophistry -- which no one will believe -- that the registry of this ship was unidentified or that they sank it because it did not respond to their order for it to stop.

This is not the first time that the Chon Tu-hwan group has committed such a piracy. In late January 1985, the Chon Tu-hwan group, on the high seas of the East Sea, committed the piracy of attempting to illegally kidnap the North's fishing boats, while shooting guns and cannons against them. Also, before this, after kidnapping or sinking the North's fishing boats, it enumerated the sophistry that they were so-called spy boats or that they were unidentified ships.

This brigandish piracy by the Chon Tu-hwan of sinking, on the high seas of the East Sea, the North's trawler and killing and wounding fishermen is a deliberate provocation designed to intensify the North-South confrontation by aggravating tension on the Korean peninsula, and premeditated crime designed to ignite a fuse to a new war on the Korean peninsula. This sinking of a fishing boat is also a flagrant crime that violates international law, which stipulates free navigation by ships on the high seas.

Moreover, shamelessly enumerating the sophistry on an unidentified ship, after committing the crime of shelling a fishing boat of fellow countrymen of the same blood in broad day, thus sinking this ship and murdering its fishermen when a plan to wildly kidnap this ship failed, is an act that such a terrorist group, a killer group, and a warmonger group as the Chon Tu-hwan group can do. Chon Tu-hwan cannot justify its crime with any sophistries and cannot escape the responsibility for indiscriminately murdering fellow countrymen and sinking a fishing boat.

It is very just that the people at home and abroad are raising their voices sternly denouncing such a piracy by the Chon Tu-hwan group. After squarely seeing the trend of the times, the Chon Tu-hwan group must act with discretion. The Chon Tu-hwan group must clearly know that even though it is attempting to find a way out of a crisis through North-South confrontation and the provocation of war of northward invasion -- while disregarding and challenging the unanimous voices of the our people and the international community that hope for peace on and the peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula -- this will accelerate its self-destruction. Our people will in no way forgive this crime by the Chon Tu-hwan group and will dole out stern judgment against the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan group after dragging it to the place of judgement of history.

Fisheries Committee Statement

SK271447 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Statement issued by the spokesman of the DPRK Fisheries Committee on 27 April -- read by announcer]

[Text] The South Korean puppet clique's brutal piracy of committing an armed attack against our peaceful fishing boat, thus killing and wounding several fishermen and sinking the ship, is arousing seething indignation among all Korean people and fishermen.

As has been known, at around 1600 on 24 April, on the waters off Kosong, Kangwon Province, the South Korean puppets committed the brutality of indiscriminately firing machine guns and rocket guns against "Trawler No 1,390" belonging to the Kosong Fishery Station, thus murdering several of our fishermen and sinking the fishing boat. Our fishing boat was returning to Kosong, its mother port, along the normal navigation route on the high seas, while flying a flag signaling a full boat, after catching fish on the distant sea. This ship is a 450-ton class, not very big trawler; it is easy to recognize as a fishing boat from its appearance alone; and there was not a single reason for it to create doubts for anyone or to be attacked by anyone considering its route and the water on which it was navigating.

It is the norm of international law and a recognized international practice that a ship engaged in catching fish or navigating on the high seas must not be interfered with at all. Moreover, when South Korean fishing boats have been wrecked on the sea, the government of the Republic and our fisheries organizations have saved them in a sacrificial manner and treated them with warm compatriotic love, and even when they have been checked because they have infiltrated into the waters of our side, we have provided all conveniences and safely returned them when they were peaceful fishermen. Nevertheless, while hindering, from the beginning, the navigation of our ship, which was clear to anyone that it was a peaceful fishing boat and which was navigating on the high seas, and demanding that it head for the South, without making inquiries, the South Korean puppet clique attempted to kidnap the ship. It is very just that our fishing boat did not respond to this brigandish act. When things came to such a situation, after a long pursuit of the ship, the group of devilish pirates committed the indignant brutality of suddenly, indiscriminately firing on our fishing boat in the waters at point 38 degrees 39 minutes 12 seconds north latitude and 128 degrees 42 minutes 20 seconds east longitude.

Because of this, a disaster in which the boiler room, deck, steering house, and other facilities of this ship were destroyed, in which the ship was sunk in the long run, and in which many fishermen were killed or wounded took place.

This brutal piracy by the South Korean puppet clique committed on the sea in broad day against a peaceful fishing boat with the same countrymen aboard is, in view of the nation and in view of the recognized international law and international practice, a very vicious criminal act that cannot be tolerated at all.

The DPRK Fisheries Committee sternly denounces, with seething national indignation, the South Korean military, fascist villains' brutal piracy of committing a surprise, armed attack against our peaceful fishing boat, which was returning home along a normal navigation route after catching fish on the high seas, thus killing and wounding many of our fishermen and sinking the ship.

This is not the first time that the South Korean puppets committed armed provocations against our peaceful fishing boats. In August 1983, the Chon Tu-hwan military, fascist clique sank our fish detector ship "Pungsan" by mobilizing even combat warships and aircraft, and also in January 1985, attempted to kidnap two of our pelagic fishing vessels "Chungsong No 524-1" and "Chungsong No 524-2," which were returning home after catching fish in the Indian Ocean, while persistently pursuing them for more than 9 hours. This armed attack of "Trawler No 1,390" belonging to the Kosong Fishery Station is an extension of such piracies and another vicious armed provocation against our people.

Even though they committed a crime, the South Korean puppets are enumerating the false propaganda that this ship was an unidentified ship heading down for the South or that it was a spy boat that was attempting to land [in the South] in order to stir confusion in South Korea. This proceeds from the wicked purpose of attempting to use this incident as the means of political intrigue designed to resolve a crisis facing them.

As is well known to the world, South Korea is in the state of serious political chaos. The Chon Tu-hwan ring, which foresees its shameful future in the Philippines situation, is attempting, in vain, to find a way out of a crisis in a way to aggravate the tension and to divert elsewhere attention at home and abroad by spreading the nonexistent rumors on southward invasion.

This piracy committed by the South Korean puppet clique is nothing but a product of the premeditated intrigue maneuvers to resolve the daily worsening political chaos and crisis facing its rule. However, such a clumsy intrigue will not work for anything. By murdering our fishermen on the sea and unhesitatingly fabricating that they were spies, the South Korean puppets again revealed before the world their dirty colors as dirty human trash and the butcher of the nation.

It is a matter of course that provocateurs will pay a price for it. We will in no way tolerate those provocateurs, killers who committed an armed attack against our fishing boat engaging in peaceful fishing, thus sinking this ship and taking even the lives of fishermen, and will get [padanaeda] a high price from them.

We strongly demand that the South Korean puppets sternly punish the killers, who commanded this piracy and who were involved in this, and apologize for this incident before the entire nation. If they embark upon the road toward anticommunist confrontation and war, while implicating us, without apologizing for their crime, the South Korean ruler hooligans will be held fully responsible for all consequences arising therefrom.

[Dated] 27 April 1986, Pyongyang

DPRK Seeks 30 Apr MAC Meeting

SK251554 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1520 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Kaesong April 25 (KCNA) -- Our side to the Military Armistice Commission demanded the enemy side to have the 435th meeting of the MAC on April 30, 1986, in connection with the fact that the South Korean puppet clique sank our peaceful fishing boat by shelling it on April 24.

Pyongyang on Reaction

SK251330 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0815 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Our people cannot restrain surging resentment against the bestial and barbarous act committed by the South Korean puppet clique by, while frantically running amok to provoke a new war, shelling and sinking our peaceful fishing boat. Comrade Yim Tong-kol, deputy general bureau chief of the Pyongyang Municipal Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee, says:

[Begin recording] Upon hearing that the South Korean puppet clique has committed the bestial and barbarous act of shelling and sinking our peaceful fishing boat on the open sea in broad daylight, I cannot restrain surging resentment against the enemy. As has been reported, the South Korean puppet clique committed the bestial act of killing fishermen and sinking a fishing boat by shelling Trawler No 1,390, a peaceful fishing boat belonging to the Kosong Fishery Station, on the open sea east of Kosong at 1600 on the afternoon of 24 April when this fishing boat was returning after completing deep-sea fishing operations. How brazen and violent is the South Korean puppet clique's murderous, subversive, and piratic act of shelling our peaceful fishing boat, which was returning on the open sea on which free navigation is permitted under international law, by mobilizing a warship!

In addition to this, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, a group of faithful stooges of the U.S. imperialists, has frequently attempted to abduct our unarmed peaceful fishing boats on the open seas east and west and has attacked them with arms.

Such a hostile act committed by the South Korean puppet clique is part of maneuvers to provoke a new war against the northern half of the Republic and is a premeditated military provocation designed to further intensify confrontation between the North and South.

After staging the "Team Spirit-86" nuclear war exercise designed to attack the northern half of the Republic by mobilizing more than 200,000 vast troops, nuclear backpacks, and large quantities of military hardware, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique have continuously staged large-scale military exercises.

The development of the situation vividly shows that the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan military clique has grown restless in war zeal and that they are frantically running amok to light the fuse of an aggressive war. The history of world wars shows that an accidental and small armed clash develops into a great war. We cannot tell what incident will occur at any moment because the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, while frantically running amok to provoke a new war, are watching for an opportunity for aggression.

The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique should totally take responsibility for gravely committing provocations -- for killing our fishermen and for sinking a fishing boat.

We are vigilantly watching the enemy rascals' indiscreet [word indistinct]. If the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique continuously and recklessly play with fire, they will not be able to avoid natural retaliation from our people and the self-defending armed forces. [end recording]

Kim Yun-sang at Pyongyang Rally

SK270242 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1100 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Speech by Kim Yun-sang, chairman of the Fisheries Committee of the DPRK, at a mass Pyongyang city rally held at the Central Workers' Hall in Pyongyang on the afternoon of 26 April -- recorded]

[Text] Comrades:

Today, we are gathered here because we can hardly hold back surging indignation against the grave armed provocation against us perpetrated again by the South Korean puppet clique, which is aggravating the strained situation in Korea and is hell-bent on provoking a new war.

As has already been reported, on 24 April, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique perpetrated, on the open seas east of Kosong, the bestial piracy of conducting an armed attack on the "Trawler No 1390," a peaceful fishing boat belonging to the Kosong Fishery Station, which was returning to its home port after a distant fishing operation. On that day, our peaceful fishing boat was returning to Kosong port, its home port, along a routine sea route after catching fish on the open seas east of Kosong and navigating for 5 hours.

Guaranteeing the free navigation of peaceful fishing boats on the open seas is a norm of publicly recognized international law and an international practice that is honored everywhere on earth. Nevertheless, on that day, the South Korean puppets mobilized warships for the surveillance of our fishing boat and attempted to abduct it, blocking the navigation of a fishing boat that was returning to its home port along a routine sea route on the open seas.

When our fishing boat resisted the brigandish demand of the wretches and continued navigation, the enemy began to shell it by surprise on the high seas at a point 38 degrees 39 minutes 12 seconds north latitude and 128 degrees 42 minutes 20 seconds east longitude.

There were twenty-three fishermen, including the skipper, aboard the "Trawler No 1390," our peaceful fishing boat. Shells fired by the enemy flew over the prow and stern of the boat, which was navigating, and even into it, and soon exploded. This notwithstanding, our brave fishermen did not yield to this at all and advanced, continuously navigating toward Kosong. The South Korean puppets, who judged that they could not abduct the boat and take it to the South, more indiscriminately fired machine guns and rocket shells at it. When a naval patrol boat of our People's Army, which spotted this surprising scene, approached the spot promptly, the enemy was seized with fear and fled to the South.

Because of this piracy of the enemy, two fishermen were victimized, four were badly wounded, and the boat even began to sink. At this moment of peril when casualties occurred and the boat was even sinking, navymen of our heroic KPA conducted a rescue operation in a sacrificing manner by devoting their lives [moksumbacho huisangjogro]. If there had not been the rescue operation by the soldiers of our People's Army, a disaster in which all fishermen aboard the boat were victimized at one time would have taken place.

Along with our people and the soldiers of the People's Army, all workers in our fisheries domain can hardly hold back surging indignation against the South Korean puppet army's antinational piracy, which incurs the wrath of heaven and man.

Availing myself of this occasion, surging with hatred and a sense of retaliation against the provokers, and in the name of the Korean people and Pyongyang citizens, I express deep condolences to the fishermen, our beloved revolutionary comrades and brothers who were shot and lamentably victimized by the bullets of the enemy.

The South Korean puppet cliques's bestial atrocity of killing our precious fishermen and sinking the fishing boat cannot be justified with any [word indistinct], and the wretches can never shirk responsibility for the brigandish piracy.

This notwithstanding, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are scheming to justify their despicable piracy of sinking an unarmed fishing boat in broad daylight, saying that the boat was an unidentified spy ship; that we tried to infiltrate a spy ship to cause internal disturbances; that six, including [words indistinct] spys, were aboard the ship; and the like.

Having sunk our peaceful fishing boat by conducting a surprise attack with warships, the South Korean puppets are playing a mean fabricated farce to absurdly brand our fishermen with the infamy of being spies, describing the boat as an armed spy ship. This proceeds from the wretches' premeditated conspiratorial maneuvers to oppose our Republic, aggravate North-South confrontation, and lead the situation to the brink of war.

When the fact that their maneuvers of having frantically kicked up war rackets while clamoring that the threat of southward invasion is impending with the Asian Games this year and the 1988 Olympics approaching are false and fictitious was nakedly exposed to the world, the wretches even invented this sordid [word indistinct] to engage in camouflage as if the threat from the North substantively existed and to gain something through the opportunity of the holding of the Fifth General Assembly of the Association of National Olympic Committees in Seoul, for which people from many countries in the world gathered. This is a stereotyped tactic that the wretches have employed whenever they have been placed in an awkward situation.

When the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle of the South Korean people for democratization and against new war provocation maneuvers was growing stronger with each passing day and internal political crises were becoming serious, the wretches this time again suppressed with bayonets the just struggle of the South Korean people, youths, and students and also even committed piracy on the seas and fabricated the spy boat incident.

This criminal act committed by the South Korean puppets is arousing proper indignation and denunciation among and from the people at home and abroad.

In the name of the Korean people and on behalf of the workers in the fisheries domain, I sternly denounce, with surging national indignation, the South Korean puppet clique's bestial and murderous atrocity of killing our fishermen and sinking the fishing boat by shelling our peaceful boat, branding it as an intolerable criminal act designed to aggravate the strained situation in Korea, destroy peace, and frustrate the North-South dialogue. [shouting of slogans; applause]

Comrades, it is no one but the U.S. imperialist aggressors who egged the South Korean puppets on to the brigandish piracy and manipulated them from behind the scenes.

During the past 40 years or more, whenever crises have faced their colonial rule and favorable situations for the peaceful reunification of the country have been created, the U.S. imperialists have premeditatedly concocted various types of incidents designed to direct attention at home and abroad elsewhere, deeply interfering in the internal affairs of South Korea.

At present, the U.S. imperialists are devising all kinds of schemes to prevent the recurrence of a second Philippine situation in South Korea. To cope with the present crises prevailing in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have, openly or in an extremely secret manner, dispatched bosses of the White House, the State Department, and the Department of Defense to South Korea. In accordance with the scenario and manipulation of the U.S. so-called policy-makers and military bosses who have crawled into South Korea, the suppression of the people of all walks of life who have risen up in the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for democratization and operations to cause the democratic forces to disintegrate are ongoing, and such incidents as the piracy this time are being premeditatedly concocted.

By infiltrating scores of bombers into the capital of Libya, the haughty and insolent U.S. imperialists launched a fierce air raid against this city, opposing the Libyan people and violating the basic principles of international law. They are now committing piratic acts in our country today. The recent piratic act shows that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are brazenly traversing the road of provoking a war by removing their masks.

After continuously committing armed provocations against the northern half of the Republic in the 1950's by instigating the South Korean puppets, the U.S. imperialists found a way out of the crisis of their colonial rule and provoked the Korean war. The attempt of the U.S., imperialists and the South Korean puppets to maintain their colonial rule by using such a method and to prolong their dirty lives is anachronistic and absurd, and is a miscalculation. The rascals' piratic act will never be pardoned. Provokers and killers will have to pay a very dear price a hundred and a thousand times. On behalf of all the Korean people and the peace-loving people of the world, we resolutely warn that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets should stop the foolish act of making a breakthrough by traversing the road of aggression and war and reckless military provocations -- an act of digging their own graves.

Although our people love peace and do not want a war, they will never allow the imperialists to wantonly provoke and threaten them and will retaliate against them a hundred and a thousand times. [applause]

The South Korean puppets should apologize to the people for committing the criminal act of killing fishermen and sinking a boat by launching an armed attack in broad daylight against a peaceful fishing boat and should sternly punish those criminals who are responsible for the recent incident. We resolutely warn that if the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets pursue a war and confrontation despite our repeated warnings and if they continuously commit aggressive provocations against us, they will have to take total responsibility for the consequences of these acts.

The U.S. imperialists should stop maneuvers for aggression and war against the northern half of the Republic and should immediately withdraw from South Korea. [shouts] The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets should not miscalculate our patient effort to alleviate tension and to protect peace. They should also not wantonly run amok. Our people and the People's Army will always and vigilantly watch every act of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and will resolutely smash the provokers' conspiratorial maneuvers. [applause]

The acute situation that has developed as a result of the brutal murder of our valuable revolutionary warriors by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets -- a situation that has developed to the verge of war -- urges all our workers to unite around the party much more firmly than ever before and to much more vigorously accelerate the revolution and construction.

All workers should bring about a new revolutionary upsurge on all fronts of socialist construction by taking a vigilant posture for mobilization to meet the requirements of the current situation and by thoroughly implementing the militant task set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his new year's message and at the 11th plenary session of the 6th party Central Committee. The future path of our people vigorously struggling to achieve their just cause under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il will always be assured of victory and glory. [applause, shouts]

Let all much more tenaciously struggle to firmly unite around the great leader and the dear leader, to achieve the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification and the complete victory of socialism, and to complete the chuche revolutionary cause. [shouts]

Military Officer Speaks at Rally

SK260512 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0012 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Upon hearing the news that the South Korean puppet clique killed fishermen and sank our peaceful boat on the open seas by shelling it, the whole country hardly represses surging indignation and a sense of hostility against the enemy wretches Comrade Kim Yong-chong, officer of the Korean People's Security Forces, said:

[Begin recording] As has already been reported, on 24 April the South Korean puppet clique committed the bestial piracy of shelling our peaceful boat, which was returning home after deep-sea fishing operations, on the open seas, thus killing fishermen and sinking the boat.

Upon hearing this news, the soldiers of our units are shuddering with surging indignation against the enemy wretches.

The wretches maneuvered to abduct our peaceful fishing boat, which was returning to its home port, on the open seas by mobilizing combat warships of the South Korean puppet army. When our fishermen resisted this and continued their navigation, the wretches indiscriminately fired guns at the boat, sank it, and fled to the South.

As has been known to the world, our fishing boats [osondul] were returning home via the open seas. How can anyone except for such outrageous brigands as the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique shell a peaceful fishing boat on the open seas?

The piracy of the enemy wretches this time is part of the recent maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets to provoke a new war against the northern half of the Republic and a premeditated military provocation designed to further aggravate North-South confrontation. Also, this is a crude infringement upon international law.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets have recently frantically perpetrated new war provocation maneuvers against the northern half of the Republic.

When we proposed that all military exercises be stopped as a measure to create a favorable atmosphere for hard-won dialogue and to mitigate tension, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets turned away from this and waged the largest-ever "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise, thus suspending dialogue. Also, they have continued to kick up frantic war rackets, including the "Ttangkbol-86," in the whole area of South Korea where they waged the joint military exercise, a test nuclear war and preliminary war to conduct a surprise attack on us.

While vowing retaliation a hundred and a thousand times, with a sense of burning hostility against the enemy wretches, the soldiers of our People's Army are keenly watching every move of the wretches. We will prepare for a full combat posture to counter any provocative maneuvers [urinum wonsuromdului kuotton tobal chaektongedo taechohalsu itke manbanui chontu chunbirul katchugessumnida] of the enemy wretches.

The South Korean puppet clique must not run wild with indiscretion. The wretches must assume total responsibility for all consequences caused by the grave provocative incident of killing our people and sinking the fishing boat [end recording].

Agricultural Representative

SK280648 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1100 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Speech by Chon Sun-hui, representative of the agricultural working people, at a mass Pyongyang city rally held at the Central Workers' Hall in Pyongyang on the afternoon of 26 April -- recorded]

[Text] Two fishermen from the Kosong Fishery Station who were on a fishing operation on the seas have failed to return. Two fishermen, who were returning with the pleasing thought of having filled their boat with fish! The two fishermen, who were overflowing with joy and happiness because of the honor that they could repay the lofty will of the fatherly leader and the dear comrade leader to make the people's dining tables more abundant! However, it has become impossible for them to return. It has become impossible for them to return to the bosom of the fatherland, which is calling to them to come rapidly, and to their wives, sons, daughters, and parents, who have been waiting for them.

Who blocked the way of their return home? Who killed them? Who are they who sank our peaceful fishing boat with naval gunfire? Who are they who slaughtered our beloved brothers, who had been devoted to the fatherland? They are precisely the Chon Tu-hwan murderous clique, which has been tamed by the bestial U.S. imperialist aggressors, the group of pirates, and which is the group of butchers of the nation.

The South Korean puppets' brigandish act of having killed our fishermen and having sunken our peaceful fishing boat by perpetrating an armed attack against it on the high seas is not only an intolerable piracy violating international law and usage, but is also a deliberate and calculated armed provocation act designed to aggravate the situation of our country and to ignite a new war.

Far from apologizing for their barbarous atrocity of murder committed before the nation, the South Korean puppets are preposterously clamoring that our peaceful fishing boat was a spy boat. This is just like a thief turning on the owner. However, this is the sophistry of those who have committed a crime and is, therefore, an out-and-out lie.

The people of the world well know the fact that whenever a crisis was created in South Korea in the past, the South Korean puppets triggered military provocations against us, perpetrated anticommunist rackets under the pretext of such provocations, and viciously suppressed youths, students, and people in South Korea.

It was none other than the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the South Korean puppets who triggered the Panmunjom incident in August 1976 and clamored that a war was imminent, and who brutally slaughtered our beloved People's Army soldiers and aggravated the situation by triggering the Panmunjom shooting incident in 1984.

The South Korean puppet clique's armed attack against our fishing boat "Trawler No 1,390" this time was the most barbarous and vicious armed provocative act, surpassing all acts of piracy that the rascals have committed thus far.

After the downfall of the Marcos dictatorial regime in the Philippines, the struggle of youths, students, and people in South Korea has been rapidly intensified and developed. The signature collection campaign for constitutional revision in South Korea has also been waged more vigorously. In recent months, even university professors and religious organizations have joined this signature collection campaign, which has been expanded throughout South Korea today. Furthermore, the slogans, "Yankee, go home!" and "Down with the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial regime" are bursting forth everywhere in South Korea. Thus, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique has been driven into a predicament.

Precisely in a bid to patch up this crisis prevailing in South Korea, the South Korean puppets have viciously slandered us in connection with the Olympics. Along with this, this time again they deliberately committed the brigandish pracy against us in a bid to ignite a new war by fabricating a shocking incident.

I sternly condemn the South Korean puppets' barbarous act against our peaceful fishing boat, branding it as an intolerable criminal act to further aggravate tension between the North and South, to destroy the hard-won North-South dialogue, and to provoke a new war. [shouting of slogans]

Our people clearly remember the fact that in the past fatherland liberation war period, the U.S. imperialists and their stooges turned our rural villages into a land of ashes by mercilessly bombing them and brutally murdered our innocent farmers. How can our agricultural working people, whose hearts are seething with inveterate resentment against the (?U.S. imperialists), idly sit by and look at the indiscreet war rackets of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, who are running wild, wielding nuclear bombs in a bid to impose the holocaust of a nuclear war upon our people?

The South Korean puppet clique's barbarous piracy against our peaceful fishing boat perpetuated this time is a product of the reckless U.S. policy of war to force a criminal war upon our people once again. The new war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique should be suspended [chungji] at once. They should also apologize for their piracy perpetrated this time and should sternly punish those who ordered this atrocity and who were involved in it. [shouting of slogans]

I fervently appeal to the South Korean farmers to sternly rise up in the struggle to check and frustrate the new war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, to make the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free peace zone, and to achieve the peaceful reunification of the country. [applause]

Our agricultural working people will rally more firmly than ever before around the great leader and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il to cope with the grave situation created in our country today by the South Korean puppets and will make full combat preparations in order to deal a counterattack to the rascals' aggression at any time. At the same time, they will, without fail, make the enemies pay for the blood of our fishermen, who were mercilessly victimized by them. [applause]

Upholding the great leader comrade Kim Il-song's 1986 new year's address and the militant task he set forth at the 11th plenary session of the 6th party Central Committee, we will perform the duty as the masters who are defending the fisheries front by over-fulfilling this year's agricultural production quota by index through the vigorous carrying out of the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural. [shouting of slogans]

Worker Addresses Rally

SK280350 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1100 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Speech by Yang Hwa-do, representative of workers, at a mass Pyongyang city rally held at the Central Workers Hall in Pyongyang on the afternoon of 26 April -- recorded]

[Text] Comrades: At present, our working class is unable to repress its seething indignation over the bestial action of piracy by the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, which attacked our peaceful fishing boat in broad daylight in the high seas, thus killing and wounding many of our brethren and sinking the fishing boat.

On the high seas, and in broad daylight, not at night time, the South Korean puppet clique, by mobilizing numerous combat ships, attempted to kidnap our peaceful fishing boat which was returning to its port after fishing, and committed a horrible bloody act by firing guns indiscriminately. We are filled with burning indignation over this bestial act, which incurs the wrath of heaven and man.

This act of piracy could be committed only by those outrageous military hooligans who know nothing about human beings, compatriots, and international laws. Thus, this is an outrageous criminal act that can be committed only by human butchers like the Chon Tu-hwan ring, trained by the U.S. imperialist aggressors -- the descendants of the American pirates -- and hell-bent on killing compatriots.

Adding the voices of the entire working class, filled with (?indignation), I sternly denounce the atrocity of the murderous rascals of the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which has committed another grave crime against the nation, as a horrible act of the bloody human butcher and as an act of brigandish pirates. [shouting of slogans]

The act of piracy that the South Korean puppets committed this time was a premeditated and undisguised armed provocation by those warmongers who further aggravate the situation in our country and who run amok in seeking to ignite a new war of aggression.

Let us take a look at what is happening in South Korea. On the pretext of the so-called Asian Games and the 1988 Olympic Games, the commotions of North-South confrontation and the threat of southward invasion are being frantically staged and, in the skies, on the ground, and on the seas of South Korea, large-scale war exercises are being staged daily against our Republic. It is precisely under these circumstances that the South Korean puppets have committed an act of piracy against our peaceful fishing boat. This shows the intensity of their war mania.

Here is the truth regarding the incident. The South Korean military hooligans deliberately attacked our fishing boat at a time when the so-called international sports meeting was being held in Seoul. By so doing, they tried to gain some political effect by fabricating as though they had sunk a spy boat. However, this is a foolish daydream of those who are dying.

Dismayed at the furious anti-U.S. and anti-dictatorial struggle of the South Korean workers, students, and people, and on the stereotypical pretext of the threat of southward invasion, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is trying to find a way out in (?killing compatriots) and seeking war provocation. However, this is an utterly foolish act that will only accelerate the fall of traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

The U.S. imperialists must stop instigating the South Korean puppets to reckless war provocation. Taking along with all their lethal weapons, they must return to their den without delay.

Meanwhile, traitor Chon Tu-hwan must make an apology to the nation for the crime committed this time, and must heavily punish those murderers who took part in the incident. There should be no generosity for the provoker and no safety for the murderer. Our working class will never forgive those human butchers who sank our peaceful fishing boat and relentlessly killed our innocent brethren. We will exact the blood price, without fail. [applause; shouting of slogans]

The act of armed provocation that the South Korean puppets committed this time shows that their war maneuvers against us are now entering a stage of actual warfare after passing through an experimental stage [yonsup]. The prevailing situation in which the country is on the brink of war is calling for our people to further elevate their revolutionary vigilance, and make full preparations to counter the enemies' surprise attack.

As in the past, our working class will unite as firm as a rock around the great leader and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il. By so doing, it will continue to bring about upsurges in the socialist construction of the country and will smash the enemies at a single stroke with the iron hammer of the working class, if they challenge us. We pledge this firmly. [applause; shouting of slogans]

Workers, Fishermen Speak

SK261039 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Pyongyang April 26 (KCNA) -- The entire people and fishermen of the northern half of Korea scathingly denounce in the name of the nation the South Korean puppets' brutality in illegally attacking and sinking our peaceful fishing boat on April 24, finding it hard to repress their furious wrath.

Kim Yong-su, skipper of a fishing boat of the Kosong Fishery Station in Kangwon Province, said that their atrocity against the peaceful fishing boat was never-to-be condoned piracy which could be committed only by the Chon Tu-hwan group, a human butcher without parallel, who has been groomed by the U.S. imperialists, descendants of pirates. We will make the enemy pay for the blood of the fishermen who were killed in cold blood, he declared.

Labour hero Kim Yong-ho of the Pyongyang thermal power plant said the South Korean puppet clique should bear full responsibility for all the consequences arising from the grave provocative incident in which they killed our fishermen and sank our fishing boat.

Chon Yu-sin, director of the Production Guidance Bureau of the Fisheries Commission, said the savage act of the South Korean puppet clique showed that they do not want North-South dialogues but resort to premeditated military provocation to further aggravate North-South confrontation.

Pak Il-su, a student of the shipbuilding faculty of Kim Chaek University of Technology, said that the students would more firmly defend the security and dignity of the socialist homeland, always keeping sharp revolutionary vigilance against the new war provocation moves of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

TRIPARTITE MILITARY ALLIANCE SCHEME DENOUNCED

SK251033 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Pyongyang April 25 (KCNA) -- The scheme to frame up the tripartite military alliance is a grave threat and challenge not only to peace on the Korean peninsula but also to Asian and world peace and a heinous aggressive criminal act, stresses NODONG SINMUN today.

A signed article of the paper headlined "The Scheme To Frame Up a Tripartite Military Alliance is a Source of Tension" says:

This scheme has been stepped up more persistently with the United States pursuing an "Asia-Pacific-oriented" policy. The main characteristics of the moves to knock into shape the tripartite military alliance at present are that the three-way military links are being brought to completion with a massive buildup of military forces of its members, pending the signing of its treaty. The United States seeks to round off the military bloc system little short of a signed one by bringing to maturity in this way the formation of the tripartite military alliance denounced by the Asian and world people.

Under this plan, buildup of the U.S. forces and South Korean puppet army is being hastened at fast pace in northeast Asia. Spurs are put on the militarist armament of Japan.

The massive arms buildup of the United States, Japan and South Korean puppets in northeast Asia indicates that the military foundation of the tripartite military alliance is being laid.

The U.S. imperialists, the Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppets are bent on establishing a solid system as a collective aggressive alliance by tightening mutual connections while strengthening the links of the tripartite alliance militarily through arms buildup.

Particularly noteworthy is the frequent joint actions of various forms such as joint study of "defence" and "event of contingency" and joint military exercises. The "Team Spirit" joint military exercises, a preliminary war against our Republic, are nothing but joint attack exercises of the tripartite military alliance. These exercises are three-way joint maneuvers participated in not only by the United States and South Korea but by Japan as well.

Also noteworthy is it that the Japanese reactionaries scheme to hold shortly the first "joint strategic mobile exercises" of three services with Kyushu, Hokkaido and all other parts of Japan as the stage for combined maneuvers involving ground, naval, aerial and landing battles and long-distant transport.

The tripartite military alliance, though it is not yet signed as a treaty, is assuming all conditions as a collective military bloc and operating practically.

With the tripartite alliance as a military leverage the United States intends to unleash a war of aggression against our republic and realize its aggressive designs on the whole of Korea and, furthermore, go ahead with its plan to dominate the world by using the Korean peninsula as a bridgehead.

All these clearly show the reactionary color of the tripartite military alliance directed against our Republic and the criminal nature of the alliance which is spelling immeasurable calamities to the Korean people. The Korean peninsula and other parts of the northeast Asia must be made nuclear-free, peace zones and the danger of a new war, a thermonuclear war, be removed, stresses the paper.

NODONG SINMUN DEPLORES U.S. 'ANTI-DPRK CAMPAIGN'

SK251040 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Pyongyang April 25 (KCNA) -- U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defence Armitage at a press conference some time ago made free with the balderdash that the North's Army is "close to the Demilitarized Zone" and "has introduced planes and surface-to-air missiles" and so on. Commenting this NODONG SINMUN Friday says: It is part of the anti-communist, anti-DPRK campaign premeditatedly staged by the U.S. imperialists these days to shift on to us the responsibility for the tension created on the Korean peninsula and a ridiculous act to justify their war provocation moves and evade the blame for this crime.

Noting that most of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces occupying South Korea and the "crack units" of the puppet army are deployed in the forward area along the Military Demarcation Line and they are in a "war posture" to attack us any moment, the paper goes on:

Armitage's jargon was intended to reinforce Armed Forces and step up war preparations in South Korea under the pretext of countering the fictitious "threat of southward invasion". Lurking behind it is the sinister intention to crack down under the pretext of "security" on the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the anti-fascist struggle for democracy sweeping South Korea, and to prop up the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist system and maintain their colonial rule shaking from its very bottom.

The frantic anti-communists, anti-DPRK campaign of the U.S. imperialists is an epileptic fit of those discomfited by the growing struggle of South Korean people after the Philippines.

U.S. UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR TESTS CRITICIZED

SK251046 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1026 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Pyongyang April 25 (KCNA) -- MINJU CHOSON today raps at another underground nuclear blast carried out by the U.S. nuclear war maniacs on April 22 following the 10th.

The author of the commentary brands the repeated nuclear tests of the U.S. imperialist bellicose elements as a vicious challenge to all the progressive people and an unpardonable crime wrecking peace and security of the world.

The paper says: The U.S. imperialists carried out a test detonation of a nuclear device in March and two nuclear tests in April defying the opposition and denunciation by the world people. This shows to what reckless extent they have gone in their nuclear war preparations.

The governments of socialist countries and other countries took a series of affirmative initiatives to defend peace and security, reflecting the purpose and desire of the world people this year, an international year of peace.

A few days ago, the Soviet Union made a proposal to dissolve the Warsaw Treaty Organisation and the NATO. But the United States opposed it persistently.

The U.S. imperialists should cool their head heated with war fever, stop at one their feverish nuclear war exercises and heed the anti-nuclear, peace efforts of the world peaceloving people. This would be good to the United States, too.

COMMENTARY URGES CHECK ON 'U.S. TERRORISM'

SK261032 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Pyongyang April 26 (KCNA) -- Reagan, the U.S. imperialists' war boss, told a press conference on April 24 that the United States might attack the capitals of Iran and Syria, if it obtained "evidences" of their backstage manipulation of "terrorism". Commenting on this NODONG SINMUN today says: His utterances are too mean for the president of a country and are a brigandish outburst of the chieftain of terrorism who takes no account of the sovereignty of other countries and international law.

The author of the commentary titled "Hysterics of Chieftain of Terrorism" says that now the Reagan administration makes it a state policy to bring down "the big stick" on countries which refuse to bow to it.

Underlying the U.S. imperialists' terrorist policy is the arrogant doctrine that they could commit any aggressive act unpunished. This is an anachronistic mode of thinking not to admit the change of the times. With no amount of bombs and missiles can the United States stifle the voices of the people for independence which is growing louder.

The U.S. reckless armed attack will land it in a greater political and moral isolation. The U.S. imperialists' terrorism must be decisively checked.

U.S. 'DEFENSE COMMITMENTS' TO SOUTH DERIDED

SK260531 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0524 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Pyongyang April 26 (KCNA) -- The special advisor to the U.S. president on disarmament showed up in South Korea a few days ago and told a press conference that the United States "will remain strictly faithful to its defense commitments" to South Korea, stringing out high-flown words about "security" and "peace."

This comes under fire in a signed commentary of MINJU CHOSON today, which says: His remarks were a ridiculous protestation totally distorting the reality of the Korean peninsula and a shameless sophism glaringly revealing brigandish designs to dominate South Korea.

His noisy talk about "defense commitments," notes the paper, is explained by the present South Korean situation facing crisis. The South Korean situation is now very gruesome and unstable. World opinion views that South Korea is heading for "the second Philippine incident." Uneasy about this, the U.S. imperialists are working round the clock to "save" the South Korean puppets from the serious crisis within and without and "patch up" the chaotic crisis of South Korea. In waxing eloquent about "defense commitments" with a string of incoherent words, the special advisor sought to give the puppets a shot in the arm in their crisis of doom. The U.S. imperialists must give up the foolish act of defending the puppets at their death's door and get out of South Korea with all their destruction weapons.

AIDS SPREAD SEEN AS 'MONSTER OF HORROR' IN SOUTH

SK270210 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1518 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Pyongyang April 26 (KCNA) -- A South Korean radio recently reported that a G.I. belonging to the Second Division of the U.S. aggression forces occupying South Korea, which is stationed in Tongduchon, turned out to be a case of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS). Several South Korean women who had contacted with him were isolated. The radio said he had sported with several other women and there was a great fuss, their whereabouts unknown.

Commotions of AIDS that shook South Korea a number of times were linked mainly with base villages of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces. AIDS cases occurred among soldiers of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and "waitresses", comfort girls and prostitutes in the base villages were affected with it.

The U.S. imperialist aggressor troops are the very spreaders of AIDS virus in South Korea. They began spreading AIDS from long ago. This fatal disease became prevalent among the South Korean inhabitants, to say nothing of U.S. troops occupying South Korea, the infected persons reaching 500,000-600,000 already in 1979.

American civilians travelling to South Korea are also AIDS spreaders. An American professor of English literature at Seoul University of Foreign Studies proved to be an AIDS case in June last year. He began suffering from it from the spring of 1984. A "lewd animal" who was said to "have enjoyed love" with South Koreans had spread the aids virus in South Korea for years. Countless are the people infected with AIDS which has spread in South Korea with the U.S. imperialist aggression troops occupying South Korea and American civilians as its main vehicles. The press of many countries write that "Seoul is a source of AIDS."

The Chon Tu-hwan group is now setting afloat "optimism about AIDS" in an effort to mislead world public into believing that this "pest of the 20th century", "monster of horror", is not irrelevant in South Korea. But, this is a lie invented for the insidious purpose of staging the Asian Games and the Olympics without a hitch.

By begging for the permanent presence of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops, the vehicles of AIDS, in South Korea, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is going to put fellow countrymen not only on the altar of nuclear war but also on the altar of the "monster of horror". The puppet also scheme to make people of other countries victims to it by "kisaeng tourism" around the Asian Games and the Olympics. The U.S. imperialist aggression troops, the nuclear warmaniacs and AID carriers, must be withdrawn from South Korea without delay.

PEOPLE'S GREAT HURAL CREATES ELECTION DISTRICTS

OW260553 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1439 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 22 Apr (MONTSAME) -- The decree of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural on the creation of 370 electoral districts for the next election to the MPR People's Great Hural of the 11th convocation, has been published here. The election will be held on 22 June this year.

NAMSRAY ELECTED TO CENTRAL ELECTORAL COMMISSION

OW251355 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1357 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 24 Apr (Montsame) -- Active preparations are in progress in the People's Mongolia for routine elections to the supreme state power organ: The People's Great Hural. The elections of the Central Electoral Commission are an important integral part of this work. These have already begun in the country. At their meeting at the D. Sukhe Bator Higher Party School attached to the MPRP Central Committee, members of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Society, unanimously elected Tserendashiyn Namsray, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, chairman of the Central Council of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Society, and member of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, to the Central Electoral Commission of the People's Great Hural.

Other comrades have also been elected to the Central Electoral Commission of the MPR People's Great Hural of the 11th convocation at meetings held in worker collectives. Elections are continuing.

COMMISSION FORMED FOR GREAT HURAL ELECTIONS

OW270827 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1722 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 26 Apr (MONTSAME) -- The elections to the MPR Great People's Hural (National Assembly), slated for 22 June 1986, will be supervised by the Central Electoral Commission, the formation of which ended yesterday. It members 23 people nominated and elected by the work collectives of the country. Among them are party workers, leaders of state and public organizations, scientists, actors, industrial and agricultural workers.

SODNOM RECEIVES SOVIET RAILWAYS DELEGATION

OW262054 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1356 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 25 Apr (MONTSAME) -- D. Sodnom, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, today received a Soviet delegation headed by V.N. Gin'ko, first deputy minister of railways, and had a warm and hearty conversation. The Soviet delegation is taking part in the meeting of the Mongolian-Soviet joint-stock company "Ulaanbaatar Railway", that is being held here.

PHNOM PENH MEETING FOR SRV ASSEMBLY DELEGATION

BK241313 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1134 GMT 24 Apr 86

[text] Phnom Penh SPK 24 April -- A meeting was held here today in honor of the visiting Vietnamese National Assembly delegation led by Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho.

Nguon Nhel, candidate Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and secretary of the Phnom Penh party committee, delivered a welcome speech. He said: "Your visit made just after the Phnom Penh inhabitants' celebrations of the traditional new year festival and the anniversary of the Kampuchean people's victory over the U.S. imperialists (April 17, 1975) contributes to further consolidating the solidarity between the peoples of Vietnam and Kampuchea, and is a great encouragement for the Phnom Penh population to better carry out the first-year programme of socio-economic rehabilitation.

"The revival of the Kampuchean people since their liberation from the yoke of the monstrous Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique, and their successes in restoring the social life and maintaining security for the population have filled us with pride and confidence in the correct political line of the KPRP, a genuine Marxist-Leninist party."

He went on: "These successes have shown the vitality of our people. They have also resulted from the militant solidarity and multiform cooperation between Kampuchea and Vietnam as well as among Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos.

"These bright examples and noble sacrifices made by the splendid sons of the Vietnamese people as well as the precious assistance of the party, state and people of Vietnam are always engraved in our heart," concluded Ngyuon Nhel.

The second speaker, Dr Mi Samedi, dean of the College of Medicine, Pharmacy and Dentistry, deputy head of the Phnom Penh constituencies and president of the Municipal Front Committee, said.

"The visit of the delegation marked a new development of traditional solidarity between Kampuchea and Vietnam which has helped our two peoples to record many great victories. Today, the Kampuchea-Vietnam militant solidarity is an effective weapon to defeat all enemy manoeuvres. For seven years now the Phnom Penh populations, with their close cooperation with population of Ho Chi Minh City and Hanoi have obtained brilliant successes in the restoration and reconstruction of the city," Dr Mi Samedi stressed.

In his reply speech Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho brought to light the brilliant achievements recorded in all fields by the Kampuchean people over the past seven years. He said: "The Vietnamese people greatly rejoice at the brilliant successes of the fraternal Kampuchean people. We are strongly convinced that in the light of the resolution of the fifth congress of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea the Kampuchean people, with the integrated strength of their national unity, with strength of the time and the offensive posture of the three revolutionary currents, and with the strength of the Vietnam-Kampuchea-Laos militant solidarity, will certainly gain still greater successes in their glorious revolutionary cause."

Speaking of the friendship and solidarity between the two people, Nguyen Huu Tho pointed out: "Our two peoples have always supported and helped each other so as to gain victories for their respective national liberation struggles.

In that process of struggle full of sacrifices and hardships our two peoples have clearly realized that the militant solidarity and alliance between Vietnam and Kampuchea as well as among Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos is one of the main factors for our victories over any enemy. It becomes a law of development of each country's revolution and the survival of each nation. Nowadays, the special relationship between our two parties and two peoples has become a pure and loyal relationship that no reactionary forces can break. We note with satisfaction that the special relationship between our two parties and two states, based on Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, the Vietnam-Kampuchea Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation signed in February 1979, and all historical documents adopted at the Laos-Kampuchea-Vietnam summit in February 1983, has constantly consolidated and developed, thus making important contributions to the great victories of each country's revolution. We affirm that the Vietnamese people will stand side by side with the fraternal Kampuchean people forever, wholeheartedly support the Kampuchean people's glorious revolutionary cause and fully implement the treaties of peace, friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Kampuchea and between Vietnam and Laos for the interests of each country's revolution, of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world."

Nguyen Huu Tho expressed profound gratitude to the fraternal Kampuchean people for their precious support and assistance to the Vietnamese people's revolutionary cause. He exposed the Chinese expansionists' dark schemes of conquering the three Indochinese countries and pointed to the necessity to strengthen the solidarity and all round cooperation among Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos, as well as their solidarity and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, with the non-aligned countries and all peace-loving and progressive forces in the world so as to defeat all plots of the enemy.

Nguyen Huu Tho condemned the U.S. imperialists of stepping up the arms race and causing tension in the world, and expressed full support for all peace initiatives put forth by the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. He also voiced firm solidarity with the strong support for the Asian, African and Latin American people's struggle against imperialism, colonialism, apartheid and Zionism, for peace national independence, democracy, social progress and a new world economic order.

"Our two peoples as well as the fraternal people of Laos," the Vietnamese leader continued, "were subjected to the most barbarous war of aggression in history provoked by the U.S. imperialists especially. The Kampuchean people had to undergo a horrible time ruled by the genocidal Pol Pot gang, henchmen of Beijing.

Now, we have no other aspirations than peace so as to rebuild our countries. Hence, we have shown our goodwill and desire to promote the trend of dialogue in the region, aimed at building Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability and cooperation so as to actively contribute to strengthening world peace. Yet, the expansionists, the imperialists and regional reactions are seeking ways and means to check the developing trend of dialogue in Southeast Asia. We hold that the "eight-point proposal" advanced by the Khmer reactionaries is only a farce masterminded by Beijing to slander Vietnam, to bring the genocidal Pol Pot clique back to power in Kampuchea and to obstruct the dialogue. The Socialist Republic of Vietnam fully supports the just stand and goodwill attitude of the People's Republic of Kampuchea -- the sole genuine, authentic representative of the Kampuchean people.

Nguyen Huu Tho sincerely thanked the Kampuchean party, National Assembly and people in general and the Phnom Penh population in particular for their hospitality, and wished the Kampuchean people still greater achievements in their national construction and defence.

Heng Samrin Receives Delegation

BK251207 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1112 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK April 25 -- A delegation of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam led by Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho paid a courtesy visit to Heng Samrin, general secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and president of the P.R.K. State Council. President Heng Samrin described the delegation's visit as a contribution to the strengthening of the special friendship, militant solidarity and the strategic alliance between the two peoples of Kampuchea and Vietnam, and an encouragement to the Kampuchean people and Army in the implementation of the resolutions of the fifth congress of the P.R.P.K.

He also informed his guests of the comprehensive achievements made by the Kampuchean people during the past seven years under the leadership of the P.R.P.K., saying that these achievements have resulted from the Kampuchea-Vietnam strategic alliance and the Kampuchea-Vietnam treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation. He thanked the party, the state and the people of Vietnam for their support and assistance to the Kampuchea people, and praised the all-round achievements of the Vietnamese people under the leadership of the C.P.V.

The Kampuchean leader also asked the delegation to convey his best regards to Le Duan, general secretary of the C.P.V. Central Committee, and Truong Chinh, president of the State Council of the S.R.V. and other Vietnamese party and state leaders.

For his part, Nguyen Huu Tho thanked the Kampuchean side for their warm hospitality and expressed his joy at the rapid all-round development made by Kampuchea since liberation on Jan. 7, 1979. He highly hailed the success obtained by the Kampuchean people in the past few years, particularly the military victories in the 1984-85 dry season.

Present on the occasion were Chea Sim, Chairman of the Kampuchean National Assembly; Mat Ly, Tep Vong, Nu Beng, vice chairmen of the National Assembly, and Phlek Phirun, general secretary of the National Assembly.

CHEA SOTH ATTENDS TRADE MINISTRY MEETING 24 APRIL

BK261022 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] On 24 April, at the office of the Trade Ministry, a meeting to sum up the trade achievements in 1985 and to set targets for 1986 was solemnly held under the chairmanship of Comrade Chea Soth, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and planning minister.

After Comrade Chea Soth opened the meeting, Comrade Thong Chan, deputy trade minister, read a report summing up the trade achievements in the past year. In the field of buying food supplies and agricultural products, our compatriots made every effort and achieved good results. Our compatriots bought more agricultural products than planned. Kandal Province in particular surpassed other provinces in buying corn; and Kratie Province purchased 108 percent of the paddy planned. Our people also fulfilled 115 percent of the plan in buying industrial products. As for the export of such items as rubber, timber, corn, tobacco leaves and soya beans, our people did well and this sector made good progress compared to 1984. Our people exported 127 percent of the corn planned and 110 percent of the soya beans. Furthermore, we imported from abroad 132 percent of the goods planned.

Along with purchasing and import-export activities, we also promoted the selling of goods directly to the people. This has ensured good circulation of all goods. As a result, more than 139 percent of the goods planned were sold. The comrade deputy minister also proposed for discussion some measures to further develop trade. This is aimed at ensuring stability in people's lives.

VONADK REPORTS KHIEU SAMPHAN PRESS CONFERENCE

BK270238 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs, held a press conference before foreign journalists at the Dusit Thani hotel in Bangkok on 24 April at the invitation of the Foreign Correspondents Club of Thailand.

Attending this press conference along with Vice President Khieu Samphan were Bun Say, minister of the coordinating committee for economy and finance of the CGDK, representing the Khmer People's National Liberation Front; and Prince Norodom Chakkrapong, minister of the coordinating committee for public health and social affairs of the CGDK, representing the National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia.

On that occasion, Vice President Khieu Samphan issued a statement before answering journalists' questions. In this statement, Vice President Khieu Samphan noted a number of issues as follows:

1. He explained the CGDK's 8-point peace proposal. He once again expressed the CGDK's profound gratitude to the ASEAN and other peace- and justice-loving countries for giving precious support to the 8-point proposal. This support, he said, constitutes an important contribution to the political settlement of the Cambodian problem and to the elimination of tension which is a threat to peace in Southeast Asia. The vice president went on to say that it is our opinion that the only way leading toward a political settlement of the Cambodian problem is that the warring parties must agree to hold negotiations with each other. Of course, all other countries concerned may take part in the negotiations, but first of all the two warring parties should agree to talk with each other.

Vice President Khieu Samphan cited a number of examples in recent history showing that warring parties agreed to negotiate an end to conflicts, such as the 1954 Geneva conference between France and Vietnam and the 1973 Paris agreement between the United States and Vietnam.

2. The DK vice president condemned the Hanoi authorities for refusing to negotiate with the CGDK to find a political solution to the Cambodian problem. For instance, he said: Just a few days ago, here in Bangkok, you could notice in what an arrogant manner Nguyen Co Thach reiterated the Vietnamese rejection of the CGDK's 8-point peace proposal. Vietnam has repeatedly announced that it wants to hold talks with anyone else except the CGDK. In that way, how can the Cambodian problem be settled?

Vice President Khieu Samphan went on to say: As DK President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk said on 17 March, all of you can see that our CGDK's 8-point peace proposal is comprehensive and quite reasonable. Moreover, this proposal is very generous to Vietnam. As you all know, Vietnam is the aggressor. It has sowed untold devastation, suffering, and misery on our country and people. The United Nations has unequivocally denounced and condemned Vietnamese aggression in Cambodia with an overwhelming majority of votes over the past 7 years. Nevertheless, we do not demand that Vietnam withdraw its troops all at once. We agree to Vietnam withdrawing its troops in two phases with specific time limits although through past experiences we know very well that in the mean time Vietnam would prepare for other actions.

The DK vice president went on to say: After Vietnam withdraws all its troops, we will be ready to sign a treaty of nonaggression, peace, and all-round cooperation with the SRV. Regarding the Heng Samrin group installed in power in Phnom Penh today by the Vietnamese forces, we agree that it may join us in a quadripartite coalition government and that it may participate in the general election.

Vice President Khieu Samphan stressed: In summary, we have made as many concessions to Vietnam as a sovereign government can make and as any ordinary patriot can accept. We have done everything that can be done in the eminent interest of peace. Our CGDK's 8-point peace proposal was put forward in the interest of peace in Cambodia, Vietnam, and Southeast Asia and the Pacific region, for a genuine national reconciliation among all Cambodians, and for a genuine reconciliation between Cambodia and Vietnam. For this reason, this peace proposal has enjoyed full and enthusiastic support all over the world. However, Vietnam has categorically rejected this proposal. What in fact does Vietnam want? The answer to this question is up to your own judgment.

He went on to say: To us, it is very clear that Vietnam is resorting to all excuses to avoid accepting a political settlement of the Cambodian question that is fair and reasonable. If Vietnam remains intransigent in keeping this position, peace can never be restored in Cambodia and the tense situation will remain in Southeast Asia, which constitutes a threat to security in the region.

Vice President Khieu Samphan concluded his speech by expressing confidence that the international community will continue to support the CGDK's 8-point peace proposal. This is the correct way to force Vietnam to agree to a political solution on the way to force Vietnam to agree to a political solution on the Cambodian question. Afterwards, Vice President Khieu Samphan answered a number of questions raised by foreign journalists. The press conference proceeded in an excellent atmosphere of mutual understanding. This press conference was another display of the generous support of the royal Thai Government for the Cambodian people and CGDK's national liberation and racial preservation struggle. It was also an opportunity to show the excellent solidarity, unity, and cooperation among the three factions of the CGDK.

KHIEU SAMPHAN TO VISIT EIGHT AFRICAN NATIONS

BK270432 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian
2315 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] On 25 April, Khieu Samphan, DK Vice President in charge of foreign affairs, led a delegation of the CGDK made up of representatives of the three factions for a series of official goodwill visits to a number of African countries at the invitation of these countries' governments. The eight friendly African countries to be visited by the CGDK delegation are: Egypt, Kenya, Rwanda, Burundi, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Guinea, and Liberia.

During these visits, Vice President Khieu Samphan and the CGDK delegation will inform the governments of these friendly African countries about the excellent, all-round development of the national liberation and racial preservation struggle of our Cambodian people against the Vietnamese aggressors. Our delegation will ask these friendly countries to support our people's just struggle more actively on the political and diplomatic fronts. Especially, it will ask these countries to support the CGDK's 8-point proposal to settle the Cambodian problem politically, dated 17 March, 1986. The visits will also be an excellent opportunity for the delegation to once again express the Cambodian people's profound thanks to these eight African countries and other African states and peace- and justice-loving countries in the world for their support to and sympathy with the Cambodian people's struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors.

KPNLF'S SON SANN CALLS FOR WORLD PRESSURE ON SRV

BK260949 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 26 Apr 86 p 32

[Text] Kampuchean resistance leader Son Sann this morning called on the international community to keep up economic pressures on Vietnam in order to force it to a negotiated settlement on the Kampuchean conflict.

The leader of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) and Prime Minister of the Coalition of Democratic Kampuchea said the economic pressures should come from countries like the United States and Japan as well as the United Nations. To the same end, the Kampuchean resistance forces would keep up military pressures against Vietnamese forces inside Kampuchea, he added.

In an interview with a group of reporters, Mr Son Sann said Hanoi's rejection of the CGDK's eight-point peace proposal had made the resistance forces more united than ever. Illustrating this point, he cited the combined attack by the three resistance groups -- KPNLF, ANS [National Sihanoukist Army] loyal to Prince Norodom Sihanouk and the Khmer [Rouge] -- on the Vietnamese at Battambang last month.

Vietnamese units in Battambang had come under constant harassment by the resistance forces previously "but this time the attack was combined and launched at the same time, at the same place," he added. The attack was the result of planning by a joint committee comprising defence ministers of the three factions, he said.

In addition, Hanoi's rejection of the proposal had strengthened the cooperation between the three factions, he added. "Now we work more closely than before," he said.

Hanoi refused to accept the proposal partly because it planned to completely Vietnamese Kampuchea within the next few years, he said. Vietnam plans to push Kampucheans out of the cities into villages and to replace them with "newcomers," he added. Several hundred thousands of Vietnamese settlers have been in Kampuchea under this plan, he said.

Mr Son Sann skirted a question whether Hanoi's rejection of the proposal might come from its fear that the Khmer Rouge would take over after the Vietnamese was pulled out. He said if Hanoi accepted the proposal and brought the Heng Samrin regime to the negotiating table, he would welcome talks with them on all issues.

SIHANOUK REPLIES TO KIM IL-SONG GREETINGS

BK250711 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 24 Apr 86

["Text" of DK President Norodom Sihanouk's 16 April reply to DPRK President Kim Il-song's greetings on Democratic Kampuchea's 11th anniversary]

[Text] To His Excellency Marshal Kim Il-song, president of the DPRK.

Esteemed marshal, president of the DPRK: On behalf of the Cambodian people, the CGDK, and Democratic Kampuchean Armed Forces and in my own name, I have the great honor to extend to Your Excellency -- the great and esteemed leader of the Korean nation and people -- and to the glorious DPRK our profound and cordial thanks for the message of warm greetings and valuable support dated 16 April 1986 that you sent to me on the occasion of our Democratic Kampuchea's National Day.

This message of great significance constitutes a firm and constant support and a great encouragement to all of us in our continued struggle for national liberation in order to restore an independent, neutral, nonaligned, and peaceful Cambodia with full territorial integrity. On this occasion I would like to express our total and eternal support for the just cause of the fraternal Korean people under Your Excellency's wise leadership permeated with prestige and the lofty ideal of patriotism, for your policy, and for your other proposals and initiatives for an independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

In this sense, I ask Your Excellency, president of the DPRK, to accept my most sincere and highest regards.

[Signed] Norodom Sihanouk

[Dated] Pyongyang, 19 April 1986

DK ARMY COMMAND PRAISES 16 APR AIRPORT ATTACK

BK250643 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Letter of commendation from DK National Army Supreme Command dated 23 April]

[Text] I. On 16 April, our National Army in cooperation with the fraternal Cambodian soldiers and people attacked important strategic points of the Vietnamese enemies at the Pochentong International Airport in Phnom Penh for the second time with the following satisfactory results:

1. We killed 34 Vietnamese enemies on the spot and wounded 52 others totaling 86 casualties. Among those killed were six Vietnamese airport supervisors.
2. We destroyed 4 Soviet fighter-bomber aircraft, 3 130-mm guns, 6 105-mm guns, 3 37-mm anti-aircraft guns, 2 DK-75's, 2 12.7-mm guns, 13 B-40's and B-41's, 1 weapons depot, 1 depot containing bombs and rockets, 1 artillery shell depot, 1 radar station, 1 aircraft control command, 3 large field radio stations, 4 offices of the Soviet advisers, 6 Vietnamese jeeps, 7 houses of the Soviet and Vietnamese officials, and a quantity of war materiel.

II. These splendid results were made possible because our national army has thoroughly grasped the new five attack tactics of the Supreme Command of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea. The National Army knew how to coordinate our three forces by using dual tactics of attacking the enemies while stimulating cooperation from the people, from Cambodian soldiers, militiamen, and village and commune administrators and personnel drafted in the service of the Vietnamese enemies -- in other words, launching a military and political offensive at the same time. This is why we have won this satisfactory, splendid victory.

The situation indicates the Vietnamese weak points, both in the urban and rural areas. Therefore, if our National Army launches an offensive by coordinating our three forces and using our new five attack tactics, we will certainly be able to attack and win victories over the enemies anywhere.

III. The Supreme Command of the National Army would like to express commendation to cadres, combatants, fraternal Cambodian soldiers, and people on this Phnom Penh battlefield.

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Mr Son Sann skirted a question whether Hanoi's rejection of the proposal might come from its fear that the Khmer Rouge would take over after the Vietnamese was pulled out. He said if Hanoi accepted the proposal and brought the Heng Samrin regime to the negotiating table, he would welcome talks with them on all issues.

SIHANOUK REPLIES TO KIM IL-SONG GREETINGS

BK250711 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 24 Apr 86

["Text" of DK President Norodom Sihanouk's 16 April reply to DPRK President Kim Il-song's greetings on Democratic Kampuchea's 11th anniversary]

[Text] To His Excellency Marshal Kim Il-song, president of the DPRK.

Esteemed marshal, president of the DPRK: On behalf of the Cambodian people, the CGDK, and Democratic Kampuchean Armed Forces and in my own name, I have the great honor to extend to Your Excellency -- the great and esteemed leader of the Korean nation and people -- and to the glorious DPRK our profound and cordial thanks for the message of warm greetings and valuable support dated 16 April 1986 that you sent to me on the occasion of our Democratic Kampuchea's National Day.

This message of great significance constitutes a firm and constant support and a great encouragement to all of us in our continued struggle for national liberation in order to restore an independent, neutral, nonaligned, and peaceful Cambodia with full territorial integrity. On this occasion I would like to express our total and eternal support for the just cause of the fraternal Korean people under Your Excellency's wise leadership permeated with prestige and the lofty ideal of patriotism, for your policy, and for your other proposals and initiatives for an independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

In this sense, I ask Your Excellency, president of the DPRK, to accept my most sincere and highest regards.

[Signed] Norodom Sihanouk

[Dated] Pyongyang, 19 April 1986

DK ARMY COMMAND PRAISES 16 APR AIRPORT ATTACK

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The situation indicates the Vietnamese weak points, both in the urban and rural areas. Therefore, if our National Army launches an offensive by coordinating our three forces and using our new five attack tactics, we will certainly be able to attack and win victories over the enemies anywhere.

III. The Supreme Command of the National Army would like to express commendation to cadres, combatants, fraternal Cambodian soldiers, and people on this Phnom Penh battlefield.

Cadres, combatants, fraternal Cambodian soldiers, and people are requested to sum up and draw experience from the splendid result of this attack against the Vietnamese enemies' important strategic points at Pochentong International Airport in Phnom Penh so as to carry on your offensive against the Vietnamese enemies on the Phnom Pneh battlefield more vigorously and victoriously.

IV. The Supreme Command calls on cadres and combatants of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and the Fraternal Cambodian soldiers and people on Phnom Penh battlefield to intensify activities against the Vietnamese enemies in accordance with our new five attack tactics in order to cause more difficulties for the Vietnamese enemies.

[Dated] 23 Apr 1986

[Signed] The Supreme Command of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea

VOK REPORTS ON ACTIVITIES OF CGDK FORCES

BK241438 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 1100 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] According to various reports received by the Voice of the Khmer's newsroom, the armed forces of the Cambodian coalition government have launched attacks against various Vietnamese positions in Siem Reap and Battambang Provinces, killing 98 Vietnamese soldiers and wounding 53 others. Meanwhile, the coalition government's armed forces suffered 11 killed and 32 wounded.

On 16 April, 100 combatants from the 2d Division of the Sihanoukist National Army [ANS], in cooperation with a number of combatants from the KPNLF and Democratic Kampuchean armed forces, attacked the base of the Vietnamese Specialist Unit No 7,704 in an area northeast of Battambang Province. Following 1 hour of fighting, 10 Vietnamese soldiers were killed. The ANS combatants suffered four wounded. On 18 April, an ANS company clashed with 120 Vietnamese soldiers from the 72d Division in Varin District of Siem Reap Province, during which the Vietnamese sent 2 helicopters to provide support for their soldiers. In the fighting, 15 Vietnamese soldiers were killed and 25 others were wounded. The ANS combatants suffered 5 killed and 17 wounded. On 11 April, 200 ANS combatants from the 6th Division, in cooperation with 80 DK combatants from the 912th Division, launched an attack against the base of about 150 Vietnamese soldiers from the 72d Division in the vicinity of Chruoy Chakrey in Puok District of Siem Reap Province. The fighting, which lasted for 1 hour, resulted in 60 Vietnamese soldiers killed and 12 others wounded. The ANS combatants suffered 3 killed and 11 wounded and seized 11 AK-47's and 8 RPD's.

On 12 April, 25 KPNLF combatants clashed with a platoon of Vietnamese soldiers from the 9th Division in an area northeast of Kon Trei village, Sisophon District, Battambang Province. As a result, four Vietnamese soldiers were killed. Two KPNLF combatants were missing in action. On 11 April, a group of KPNLF combatants from the 251st Battalion, in cooperation with a DK company, clashed with a Vietnamese battalion in the vicinity of (Dangcheak Khtum) village in Battambang Province. The fighting lasted for 20 minutes. No report on losses on the Vietnamese side was available. On 13 April, 30 DK combatants from the 519th Division ambushed a number of Vietnamese soldiers at Anlung Veng commune, Sangke District, Battambang Province, killing three. On the same day, a number of DK forces attacked the Vietnamese soldiers at Hill 700 in Ratanamondol District of Battambang Province, killing 7 and wounding 10. On the same day, a number of ANS forces from the 6th Division ambushed a motorboat carrying Vietnamese soldiers along the Tonle Sap Lake, killing two Vietnamese soldiers and wounding six others.

DK FORCES KILL SIX VIETNAMESE IN PHNOM PENH

BK280034 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Battle report from various battlefields]

[Excerpt] Phnom Penh battlefield: On 10 April, our National Army lobbed a hand grenade at a group of Vietnamese enemies strolling at Vat Phnom monastery in Phnom Penh. We killed six Vietnameses, including a Vietnamese administrator of ward 8 in Phnom Penh, wounded some others, and destroyed a number of weapons.

VOK COMMENTARY CALLS FOR UNITY AMONG CAMBODIANS

BK250807 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Political commentary: "What Is the Hope of the Cambodians?"]

[Text] Like the people of other countries in the world, the Cambodian people want to see a peaceful and independent Cambodia which is under the control of a genuine Cambodian government. We see that the key to the Cambodian problem is how to make the Vietnamese withdraw all their troops from Cambodia. What is the hope of the Cambodian people in realizing this goal? The answer to this question lies in a total unity of the Cambodians. This is the most essential factor in the struggle to liberate Cambodia. The Cambodian coalition government has strengthened and is expanding this unity. Moreover, we see that all justice-loving countries in the world, particularly our neighboring Thailand, have provided the Cambodian people with all kinds of assistance, including humanitarian assistance, by giving shelter to Cambodian refugees and by calling for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia in order to enable the Cambodian people to enjoy the right to self-determination.

With such support from friendly countries we, the Cambodians, should help ourselves even more by forgetting about our past differences for the sake of unity among Cambodians. Disunity is the cause of [words indistinct]. Struggle for power, for personal interests, and for dictatorship, favoritism, the desire to live extravagantly, and in-fighting are the main causes of disunity that plagued our country until Vietnam invaded and occupied our Cambodia on 7 January 1979. Later, Vietnam sent many divisions of troops to launch a large-scale operation along the Cambodian-Thai border in an attempt to eradicate the Cambodian patriotic groups fighting against the Vietnamese. Vietnam has nurtured an unlimited greed against Cambodia.

At present, the three Cambodian resistance groups are well aware of the effects on our nation stemming from this Vietnamese greed. This is why the three groups headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, His Excellency Son Sann, and Mr Khieu Samphan have joined hands in the struggle for the interests of the Cambodian nation. We have thus united because we realize that the Cambodian people are experiencing untold misery and have been deprived of their right to live peacefully and work to earn their living. This misery of the Cambodian people should have brought Mr Heng Samrin to his senses. He should reach an agreement with the Cambodian coalition government, pursue a national ideal, oppose the Vietnamese aggressors, and work for the interests of our Cambodian nation. All Cambodian groups should unite firmly in order to serve now in the struggle for our national liberation when the world community and friendly countries are seeking ways to help us extricate ourselves from the grasp of the Vietnamese aggressors. Unity is the Cambodian people's hope for the future of the Cambodian nation.

PASASON COMMENTARY ON THAI 'HATRED' FOR U.S.

BK251346 Vientiane KPL in English 0919 GMT 25 Apr 86

["The Explosion of Hatred in Thailand" -- KPL headline]

[Text] Vientiane, April 25 (KPL) -- "The explosions at the American consular in the Thai Song Khla Province on April 22, and in a hotel in Bangkok, where the U.S. secretary of defence, Caspar Weinberger, was to meet with Thai top high-ranking officials during his recent visit to Thailand, were the expression of hostile attitude of Thai people toward the U.S. Administration," PASASON writes in a commentary today.

The paper notes: "These explosions are also a direct warning to Washington. It reflected the refusal of the Thai people and people of Asia over the neoglobalist policy carried out by people of Asia over the neoglobalist policy carried out by Washington and particularly its policy of diktat of warmongering, militarism and terrorism. The increasing of hostile acts against the U.S. policy is to be expected because it occurred while the Washington administration is pressing the ultra-rightist reactionaries in the ruling circles in Thailand and in other countries within the ASEAN group to serve its aggressive policy." Being conscious of the danger of being a military base that Thailand used to be during the Indochinese war and the prejudices caused by the American protectionist policy, the Thai people have increased their protest against the Reagan Administration.

"The recent expression of hatred in Thailand was also an ultimate warning to all the ASEAN ruling circles not to play themselves as the puppets of the U.S. Administration in Southeast Asia and particularly in the schemes of Washington administration in turning Thailand into an American arms stockade in Southeast Asia." the paper concludes.

KHAMTAI SIPHANDON GREETS MPRP ARMY DAY

BK251344 Vientiane KPL in English 0910 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Vientiane, April 25 (KPL) -- Khamtai Siphandon, minister of national defence of the Lao PDR, today sent a telegramme of greetings to O Chin-u, minister of the People's Armed Forces of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on the occasion of the 54th founding anniversary of the PAF of the DPRK. The telegramme writes:

"On behalf of the Lao People's Army, I would like to extend warm greetings to you and, through you, to the People's Armed Forces of the DPRK. Under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea which has Kim Il-song as the leader, the Army and people of Korea will do their utmost to achieve their noble tasks in national defence and construction and the struggle for national reunification of their motherland by peaceful means for peace and security in Asia and the world over."

He finally wished for further strengthening of friendship relations between the peoples and armies of the Lao PDR and the DPRK.

SITTHI'S COMING TALKS WITH ASEAN MINISTERS NOTED

BK260955 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila will inform his ASEAN counterparts of the impact of the U.S. Farm Act on Thai rice exports at the upcoming meeting of the ASEAN foreign ministers in Bali, Indonesia next week. During the meeting, the deputy prime minister will call for more trade and economic cooperation among the ASEAN countries. The conflict in Kampuchea will also be featured in the talks. In addition, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi will also explain to his ASEAN counterparts the reason behind Thailand's decision to vote for the United Nations Security Council resolution condemning the U.S. air raid on Libya.

The deputy prime minister on Wednesday, defended Thailand's vote for the resolution as a matter of principle and to preserve national interests. He is scheduled to leave for Indonesia on Sunday for the forthcoming meeting and meet U.S. President Ronald Reagan on 1 May.

Departs for Meeting in Bali

BK271505 Bangkok Television Service in Thai 1300 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila left this morning from the Bangkok airport for Bali, Indonesia, to attend the ASEAN conference. The 3-day meeting will begin tomorrow. U.S. President Ronald Reagan will also participate in the discussions.

Prior to his departure, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila told newsmen that Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon gave him a letter for President Reagan requesting help for Thailand concerning the impact of the Farm Act. The deputy prime minister said he would personally present the letter to the U.S. President during the latter's meeting with ASEAN leaders in Bali. Commenting on this matter, the deputy prime minister and foreign minister said Thailand must now try to find measures to cope with the problem of the Farm Act by ourselves.

SUPREME COMMAND ON SUPPORT FOR ARMS STOCKPILE

BK250812 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 25 Apr 86 p 3

[Text] The Supreme Command headquarters reiterated yesterday that the proposed war reserve stockpile would benefit Thailand and that no nuclear weapons would be stationed on Thai soil. The Supreme Command assurance came as former Fourth Army Region commander Gen Han Linanon expressed support for the plan which he said would boost the strength to the Thai Armed Forces and give Thailand immediate access to U.S. war equipment in time of war.

Speaking at a press conference, Supreme Command spokesman Lt-Gen Wichit Bunyawat also dismissed fears that the war reserve stockpile would not [as published] lead to the return of American military bases in the country. Thailand has a policy to develop its own national defence. However, the country's economic condition prevents us from creating our own war stockpile for self-defence, he said. Lt-Gen Wichit stressed that Thailand needs the arms stockpile to cope with external threats. He said the Soviet Union has been sending a large amount of war supplies to Vietnam and has stationed a large number of warships and submarines at Cam Ranh Bay which is the Soviet Union's biggest military port in Southeast Asia. A large number of warplanes are also stationed in Danang, he said.

Gen Han said he did not think the war reserve stockpile would cause an arms race in the region.

He urged the government to explain to the public about the benefit Thailand would receive from the arms stockpile.

KHIEU SAMPHAN SPEAKS ON COALITION GOALS

BK260814 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 25 Apr 86 p 3

[Text] Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan yesterday admitted his group made "some mistakes" during its three-year rule, from 1975 to 1978, in Kampuchea. Khieu Samphan said the Khmer Rouge tried to rectify its mistakes but three years was too short a period of time. Addressing the Foreign Correspondents Club of Thailand, Khieu Samphan said the Khmer Rouge had scrapped all of its past policies "for the survival of our Kampuchea.

"We have adopted a new strategy in our policy," he said. "We need our national great union and we need the support of the whole international community, so we cannot return to our policies during the last three years," he said.

"If there were only the mistakes, if everything we did was wrong, we could not have anybody with us in our present struggle. All our people would side with the Vietnamese but what is the fact?"

Khieu Samphan who became a Communist during his student days in France, said he devoted himself not to ideology but to his homeland. He said the "cruel reality" had made him realise that "Communism is not the best way for my Kampuchea. Otherwise, my nation, my Kampuchea, will be swallowed up in the Indochina Federation controlled by Vietnam." The Khmer Rouge leader said the only way to a political settlement in Kampuchea is through negotiations among all of the parties concerned. He stressed the need to negotiate with Vietnam. "Should the occasion arise, other concerned countries will be welcomed, but first of all, the two warring parties should agree to talk with each other," he said.

"While Vietnam incessantly proclaimed its intention to seek a political solution, it refused to negotiate with the coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea," he said.

"Just a few days ago, here in Bangkok, you can notice in what an arrogant manner, (Vietnamese Foreign Minister) Nguyen Co Thach reiterated the Vietnamese refusal," He said. Khieu Samphan said the CGDK's eight-point proposal was "comprehensive" and "quite reasonable" and "very generous" to Vietnam. "Our proposal is for the sake of peace in Kampuchea, in Vietnam, in Southeast Asia and the Pacific, of a genuine national reconciliation among all Kampuchians, a genuine reconciliation between Kampuchea and Vietnam," he said.

Mr Thach was quoted as saying in Bangkok the proposal was "stupid" because the CGDK was offering a quarter of the "cake" to Heng Samrin when that "cake" was already his.

Khieu Samphan said Vietnam was acting like the "master of the so-called Indochina" and that "this cake is their cake, Kampuchea is the Vietnamese Kampuchea." The Heng Samrin group, he said, could not survive for one day without Vietnamese troops.

Khieu Samphan said Hanoi's announcement of partial troop withdrawal was a tactical move timed just before the United National General Assembly, and this year the Non-aligned Movement session. Unity among the coalition factions was also stressed. He said: "For the survival of our nation we will stand united at the present as well as the future, even after the withdrawal of the Vietnamese forces because we are aware of the dangers."

Khieu Samphan said the "three nationalist forces are now united. If ever we forget the lessons of the present situation it will be the death of not only of one of the partners or parties but the vanishing of the Kampuchean nation itself."

The situation was more complex because of the Soviet backing of Vietnam, he said, pointing to a Soviet build-up in Siem Reap Province and at the seaport of Kompong Som.

Since 1983, he said, the Khmer Rouge had extended the front to Phnom Penh, but he decline to elaborate on what he called "military secrets".

COMMUNIST LEADER SENTENCED TO 10 YEARS IN PRISON

BK250336 Bangkok THE NATION in English 25 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] The Military Court yesterday sentenced Damri Ruangsutham, a former Politburo member of the Communist Party of Thailand (CPT), to 10 years in prison on communist charges.

The verdict is final and no appeal can be made. The sentence is effective retroactive April 1981 when Damri, 63, was arrested in Surat Thani.

The court also sentenced Prakop Thongtung, 28, Damri's exbodyguard, to eight years in jail.

The verdict was postponed from last month after a trial which lasted almost three years because Damri had been admitted to the Police Hospital for an eye surgery. Damri and Prakop were arrested in April 1981 while they were on what Damri claimed to be a mission to negotiate a truce on behalf of the CPT with government authorities. The two were formally charged in the Military Court in August the following year. Defence lawyer Thongbai Thongpao said since the verdict was given by the Military Court, no appeal can be made.

The court initially sentenced Damri to 12 years in jail after finding him guilty of communist charges but commuted it to eight years after he pleaded guilty. The court also added another two years after Damri was found guilty of using a fake ID card. The same court in January also sentenced communist suspect Surachai Sae Dan to death for the murder of a police officer during a train robbery in Surat Thani in 1978. Several human rights organizations have been campaigning for a royal pardon for Surachai.

BANGKOK POST: SOCIAL ACTION PARTY MAY SPLIT

BK260314 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 26 Apr 86 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt] Former Deputy Prime Minister Buntheng Thongsawat will lead dissident Social Action Party [SAP] MPs in the formation of a new party, sources said yesterday. The imminent split raises expectations that the government-sponsored banking decrees, scheduled for debate in Parliament on May 8, will be defeated.

SAP leader and Deputy Prime Minister Sitthi Sawetsila denied there was a rift in the party but admitted that some MPs "talked too much" outside the party.

Speculation is rife among MPs that the government will dissolve Parliament if it becomes clear the decrees, approved by the Cabinet in November, will be blocked in the House of Representatives.

The Democrat, Prachakon Thai and Progressive coalition partners have 96 votes, plus an expected two from Social Democratic MPs. But there may be dissent among the coalition parties. In the remote possibility that all 96 will support the decrees, the government still has to count on about 60 or more from SAP, the largest coalition partner.

Uthai Thani MP Col Phon Roengprasoetwit, whose Siam Democratic faction split from the Chat Thai Party, said his 22 votes will support the decrees.

Social Democratic MP Khlaeo Norapati said the decrees are in line with his party's policies. But the Khon Kaen MP said Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon's position was precarious because of the SAP rift.

Mr Khlaeo dismissed the possibility of M.R. Khukrit Pramot becoming prime minister, saying that at his age he should rest, which is M.R. Khukrit's own wish. In the event of a political crisis, said Mr Khlaeo, Gen Prem should dissolve Parliament and call elections rather than resign.

Mr. Buntheng, who lost his deputy premiership in January's Cabinet reshuffle, has agreed to become leader of the Mahachon (People Society) Party. The secretary-general of the party, which plans to register with the Interior Ministry on May 12, will be Chat Thai defector and Ayutthaya MP Col Narong Kittikhachon.

OFFICER NOTES U.S.-THAI LOGISTICS EXERCISE 19-23 MAY

BK241446 Bangkok Television Service in Thai 1300 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] According to Rear Admiral Yongyut Suphakalin, director of the Military Logistics Department of the Supreme Command, a combined U.S.-Thai logistics exercise, codenamed "Logex 29," will be held 19-23 May. The objective of the exercise is to train the appropriate units of the Supreme Command and other branches of the Armed Forces in combined logistics planning with U.S. forces and to test possibilities of logistical plans in case of external aggression. Members of the three branches of the Armed Forces, the police, and other civilian agencies concerned will participate in the exercise with about 800 U.S. personnel from Hawaii.

INDOCHINESE EDUCATION MINISTERS MEET IN HANOI

BK231619 Hanoi VNA in English 1505 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 23 -- The first conference of ministers of education of Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam opened here this morning. Kampuchea is represented by Minister Pen Navut, Laos by Minister Bountiem Phitsamai, and Vietnamese by Minister Nguyen Thi Binh. Kampuchean Ambassador Tep Henh and Lao Ambassador Khampheun Tounalom were present at the opening session. To Huu, Political Bureau member of Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended the conference.

Speaking to the participants, Vice Chairman To Huu said: "Desirous to build and consolidate the close solidarity between the three fraternal nations, the parties and governments of the three countries have for years increased and developed their broad and all-round cooperation. In the field of education Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam, have also broadened their cooperation, particularly in complementary education, training of teachers and cadres of educational management, compiling and printing textbooks, exchanging expertise in education. The assistance and cooperation in education has made a noticeable contribution to the development of education in each country."

During the first day, the conference heard reports of the three ministers on the education of their respective countries. Before the opening session, the participants paid tribute to President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum.

CPV HOLDS TALKS WITH PORTUGUESE COMMUNISTS

Meets With Cunhal Group

OW241806 Hanoi VNA in English 1623 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 24 -- A delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam led by party Central Committee Secretary Nguyen Thanh Binh paid a visit to Portugal from April 17-22, at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Portuguese Communist Party. During its stay the delegation held talks with a delegation of the Portuguese Communist Party led by its Secretary General Alvaro Cunhal and attended a mass meeting held in its honour.

Addressing the meeting, Secretary General Alvaro Cunhal praised the Vietnamese people's heroism, courage and successful struggle against the U.S. aggression. He valued highly Vietnam's victory for the common struggle of all nations against imperialism, and reaffirmed the militant solidarity and friendship of the Communist Party, the working class and people of Portugal with the Vietnamese People's revolutionary cause.

The Vietnamese delegation also visited various party offices and production establishments in Lisbon and other localities. The two delegations issued a joint communique on this occasion.

Issue Joint Communique

OW241818 Hanoi VNA in English 1455 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 24 -- A joint communique has been released in Lisbon at the end of a visit by delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam led by party Central Committee Secretary Nguyen Thanh Binh to Portugal from April 17-22 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Portuguese Communist Party. Excerpts:

"The Vietnamese delegation held talks with a delegation of the PCP. Attending the talks on the Portuguese side were Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the PCP Central Committee; Octavio Pato, Political Bureau member and secretary of the PCP Central Committee, and Domingos Lopes, alternate member of the PCP Central Committee. The two delegations compared notes on the situation of the two countries, the world situation and issues of international communists and workers' movement.

"The two delegations energetically condemn the war-mongering policy of the U.S. imperialists and the most militaristic circles of NATO who are gearing up the arms race and threatening world peace. The two sides strongly condemn the United States' recent military acts of aggression against Libya and the U.S. president's statement to continue these criminal acts and threats to world peace.

"The two delegations support the peace proposals put forth by the socialist countries, particularly the January 15, 1985 initiative of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee, for gradually eliminating nuclear weapons from now to the year 2000.

"The two sides consider the struggle for peace a primary task of the workers and labouring people throughout the world, and part of the struggle against imperialism, for national and social liberation.

"The two sides note that facing the offensives by the most reactionary imperialist circles, we are required to try by every means to increase the solidarity and unity in the international communists and workers' movement as well as to strengthen the solidarity and cooperation among all progressive, peace and socialist forces.

"The two delegations express their will to continue strengthening the present friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the CPV and PCP on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism."

COOPERATION ACCORD WITH BULGARIA SIGNED

BK231606 Hanoi VNA in English 1457 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 23 -- A plan on cultural and scientific cooperation in the period 1986-90 between Vietnam and Bulgaria was signed here today. Signatories were Deputy Foreign Minister Hoang Bich Son, and Bulgarian Ambassador Philip V. Markov.

The document stipulates for further enhancing cooperation in these fields between the two countries.

CONFERENCE HELD TO REVIEW DISTRICT BUILDING

BK220914 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Mar 86 p 1

[VNA report]

[Text] A conference was held recently to review district building over the recent past and to discuss a program of action for the days ahead. The conference noted that since the resolution on district building was issued by the party Central Committee's seventh plenum (in December 1984), the district-building movement has undergone relatively comprehensive and homogeneous new changes in both breadth and depth, thus bringing about practical results in terms of the economy, life, and national security and defense.

Districts in all regions, including mountainous and low-lying regions, have actually begun to formulate or revise general plans for economic and social development. They have also been able to identify their potentials in terms of land, manpower, professions, and material and technical bases and the direction to advance themselves.

The six relatively prominent features in the district building movement at present are: agricultural production has developed in all aspects with emphasis on intensive and specialized cultivation; many districts have begun to develop industry and handicrafts vigorously along with agriculture and forestry; all districts have paid attention to building material and technical bases; work related to export has been stepped up; local budgets have increased and self-acquired funds have been established; and many districts have satisfactorily delivered their products to the higher levels. These are extensive and relatively homogeneous changes in all districts.

With elation, the conference noted that in every region there have emerged outstanding typical districts such as Hai Hau (Ha Nam Ninh), Van Chan (Hong Lien Son), Tho Xuan (Thanh Hoa), Dien Ban (Guang Nam-Danang), Krong Pach (Dac Lac), Thong Nhat (Dong Nai), Long Phu (Haw Qiang), Tan Yen (Ha Bac), Gia Lam (Hanoi), Ngoc Hien (Minh Hai), Meo Vac (Ha Tuyen), Cai Lay (Tien Giang), Dien Bien (Lai Chau), Trang Dinh (Lang Son), Hoa An (Cao Bang), and Guang Ha (Guang Ninh).

However, the district building movement could have undergone more vigorous changes and achieved better economic results had it been carried out according to its strategic importance by various sectors and echelons in an effort to actually start advancing upon the various objectives of the task of building districts and strengthening the district level.

With regard to district building work in the days ahead, the conference maintained that this work must be carried out comprehensively and even more vigorously to shape gradually and rapidly [as published] an agro-industrial economic structure for each district in accordance with its general plan for economic and social development and that all districts' rights to take the initiative must be clearly and firmly ensured. At a time when difficulties concerning funds and materials still exist and when there are many tasks that must be carried out simultaneously, the decisive factor is the district leadership reliance on its advantage of deliberation and selection at the most effective initial step.

The major tasks that must be carried out in preparation for the building of districts and strengthening of the district level in the days ahead involve continuing the improvement of work related to district delineation, changing planning work, perfecting the decentralization of management among various establishments, shaping district budgets, organizing production and redistributing labor in districts, satisfactorily carrying out circulation and distribution, continuing the building of material and technical bases, consolidating and improving production relations, streamlining the management machinery, and increasing the number of cadres.

EMULATION DRIVE IN EXEMPLARY DISTRICT OUTLINED

OW241912 Hanoi VNA in English 1445 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 24 -- Bo Trach district, in the northern part of the central coastal province of Binh Tri Thienwn has an area of 2,200 hectares and a population of nearly 110,000. During the anti-U.S. resistance for national salvation, Bo Trach, forming part of what was known as North Vietnam's "panhandle" and crossed by vital communication arteries, was subjected to intensive U.S. bombing raids. As a counter-measure, the district launched an emulation movement for higher production and combat-readiness among the masses with a view to firmly defending the North and providing assistance for the revolutionary struggle in the South.

Its efforts were rewarded in 1966 when Bo Trach together with Quang Binh province, was commended by president Ho Chi Minh in a letter as being "good at both production and fighting." Since then, the emulation movement was named the "two-good" movement and became a strong revolutionary movement of the masses. This movement in Bo Trach as part of a nationwide movement made a no small contribution to the glorious victories of the Vietnamese people.

After the spring victory of 1975, the former provinces of Quang Binh, Quang Tri and Thua Thien was integrated into one province named Binh Tri Thien. The new provincial administration launched a "three good" emulation movement to suit the new situation: good at production, at improving living conditions and organizing powerful defence forces. Although faced with severe trials in the 1981-85 period caused by successive natural calamities, especially storms and floods, Bo Trach exerted great efforts and succeeded in developing all trades: agriculture, forestry, fishery, small industry and handicraft. Every year, the district increased its food output by roughly 4 per cent and its livestock by 10 per cent, and the total value of its exports in 1985 doubled the 1984 figure.

The district has developed the collective economy simultaneously with the state and family economy. At present, 85 per cent of all houses in the district have tile roofs, and 50 per cent of them are brick houses. The district has set up 5 technico-economic establishments and is rebuilding the district town.

Every year, about 30 per cent of all workhands in the district obtain the "three-good" title. Last year, the year of heaviest natural calamities which killed 35 persons, destroyed 10,000 houses, and damaged many production establishments, was also record year for holders of the "three-good" title: 16,000 among 44,000 workhands. Many pace-setters have appeared in the movement: the Thanh Hai cooperation reputed for its development of sea-related trades, the Cu Nam and Tien Pong cooperatives for their achievement of 7-8 tons of rice per hectare pre crop, and the Dai Trach supply-and-marketing cooperative, and a lot of bright individual examples in orcharding, teaching, the medical and defence services.

Reviewing the "three-good" movement, Ho Bong, secretary of the Party Committee of Bo Trach district, said: "This emulation movement is really a revolutionary movement of the masses reflecting their sense of collective mastery in all domains. The movement has been considered a dynamic force helping to speed up production and strengthen security, with a view to fulfilling the 1986-90 five-year state plan and building Bo Trach into an all-sidedly powerful district."

VAN TIEN DUNG GREET'S DPRK'S O CHIN U ON ARMY DAY

BK231604 Hanoi VNA in English 1452 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 23 -- Defence Minister General Van Tien Dung has sent a congratulatory message to vice-marshal O Chin U, minister of the People's Armed Forces of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on the 34th anniversary of the Korea People's Army (April 25, 52-86). The message says: "The people and Army of Vietnam have given unswerving support for the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea, and for peace, sovereignty, and national re-unification. We deeply believe that the solidarity and friendship between the peoples and armies of our two countries on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism will further consolidate and develop."

VAN TIEN DUNG ATTENDS HANOI LABOR MEETING

OW241750 Hanoi VNA in English 1548 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 24 -- A meeting of representatives of various generations of the Hanoi Labour and Workers' Movement was held at the Vietnam-USSR cultural palace here today in honour of the centenary of the International Labour Day. More than 200 representatives of the labour movement of the capital city from various stages of the revolution participated in the meeting. General Van Tien Dung, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and minister of national defence, and other senior party and state officials attended.

The meeting's speakers brought out the historic significance of the Hanoi labour movement and pointed to the need to promote the revolutionary tradition of the Hanoi workers in the new stage of the revolution.

LOWER SPENDING, INCREASE OF TAX REVENUE URGED

BK231437 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Mar 86, pp 1, 4

[VNA report]

[Text] In an attempt to reduce expenditure, gradually achieve a budgetary balance between revenue and expenditure, stabilize the country's financial system, and firmly maintain the value of currency in accordance with the spirit of the resolution of the party Central Committee's Eighth Plenum, the financial sector has joined various production, distribution, and circulation sectors in discussing and unifying a number of urgent measures aimed at increasing revenue for the state budget, and improving and stabilizing the state revenue collection system with emphasis placed on increasing the revenue collection quotas for state enterprises and production establishments, regarding them as the main sources of budgetary revenue collection.

Various sectors and localities have unanimously agreed to concentrate their efforts on production, trying to exploit effectively all latent potentials in manpower, natural resources, and locally available raw materials and existing material and technical bases, create job opportunities for laborers, and help the latter use their working time in such a way as to attain high output, quality, and efficiency. Over the past few months, various sectors have begun streamlining their administrative staffs and concentrating their manpower on serving those work links directly turning out products. In the period ahead, various sectors will continue to speed up the shifting of a number of their surplus personnel to production and trade businesses as well as to some essential support service sectors in order to create more wealth for society, increase national income, and create more capital accumulation and sources of revenue for the state budget. The Ministry of Finance is to determine an appropriate state revenue collection quota for each sector and apply this quota as soon as possible in order to increase budgetary earnings and prevent a revenue collection shortfall from state enterprises.

In 1986, efforts must be made to reduce production costs and transportation expenses by 10-20 percent in order to help create more capital accumulation for the state. All sectors must increase their efforts to manage, control, and reexamine the norms for consumption of supplies, raw materials, and energy, as well as for use of manpower. They must establish progressive economic-technical norms, pay attention to reducing the rate of loss of materials and goods while in the process of production and in transit, and be determined to avoid irrational spending -- "negative expenditure" -- in production and business.

Realizing that running after market prices while carrying out purchase activities is a contributing factor for increasing budgetary spending, the circulation and distribution sectors have unanimously agreed to buy goods from their sources, and follow a policy to conduct purchase activities under economic contracts. This creates conditions for maintaining the purchase prices for goods and for proceeding toward stabilizing market prices.

Genuinely regarding "thrift as a national policy," various sectors have unanimously agreed to join the financial sector in strictly practicing thrift in all areas, establishing appropriate consumption policies, drastically reducing superfluous projected spending, suspending the building of non-productive projects, limiting the overpurchase of expensive tools and equipment by various units, and exerting strict control over all items of expenditure involving the use of foreign currency. By limiting irrational spending, this year the country must strive to reduce its expenditure by at least 30 percent.

In order to contribute to increasing revenue for the state budget, the financial sector will have to increase its management over the collection of agricultural, industrial, and trade taxes, promptly readjusting trade returns in accordance with the development of market prices, and accurately determine the amounts of tax to be paid by traders. It is necessary to guard against tax evasion and tax fraud as well as against tardiness in tax payment. Efforts must be made to exceed the 1986 tax collection plan by at least 10 percent.

In order to guarantee economic units' right to autonomy and to promote their sense of responsibility in production and business, the Ministry of Finance has also joined other sectors in discussing enterprises' right to financial autonomy. These sectors have contributed many good suggestions to the draft proposal for "enterprises' right to financial autonomy" and have discussed in depth such problems as the legal expenditure system for enterprises, the right to the creation of funds and the use of all kinds of funds for investing in capital construction, fixed and liquid assets, the management of production costs and revenue norms, the distribution of income and state revenue, and export-import transactions. All these are aimed at creating conditions for boosting production and increasing revenue for the state budget.

SECRETARIAT ISSUES DIRECTIVE ON DRAFT RESOLUTION

BK260304 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 25 Apr 86

["Full text" of "recent" CPV Central Committee Secretariat directive]

[Text] The Political Bureau recently issued a draft resolution on guaranteeing the basic economic units' right to autonomy in production and business. Though this is only a draft resolution, the Political Bureau held careful discussions and reached a high degree of unanimity before allowing for its broad implementation, except for a few points that still need to be carried out on an experimental basis in order to promptly accelerate production and business activities and improve their efficiency. After a period of application the draft resolution will be supplemented and perfected to become an official resolution.

To carry out the Political Bureau's draft resolution satisfactorily the Secretariat instructs all echelons and sectors to perform immediately the following main tasks:

1. It is necessary first of all to satisfactorily organize study activities among leading cadres, key managerial cadres, and policy research cadres at all levels and in all sectors, and to broadly disseminate the resolution to the entire party and people.

All echelons and sectors must pay special attention to political and ideological work using the Political Bureau's draft resolution, reports on party resolutions published in party newspapers, and legal documents soon to be promulgated as subjects of study to create a truly new change in awareness and ideology throughout the party and among the entire people, first of all within the contingent of leading and managerial cadres at all levels and in all sectors. Proceeding from this, efforts will be made to truly change habits, ways of thinking, and work methods, thus leading to a saething revolutionary movement to positively participate in the renovation of economic management at every basic unit, every echelon, and in every sector.

In carrying out ideological work activities, all echelons and sectors must severely criticize and resolutely struggle to overcome all manifestations of bureaucratic centralism, administrative subsidization, conservatism, sluggishness, and resistance to changes that are impeding the concretization and correct implementation of the Political Bureau's draft resolution. At the same time, efforts must be made to curb all manifestations of liberalism, irresponsibility, lack of organization, and absence of discipline, as well as other negative phenomena, and to ensure firm unity in thought and action in the entire party, the whole state machinery and among the entire people, first of all in the contingent of leading and managerial cadres at all levels and in all sectors, so as to rapidly enable the Political Bureau's draft resolution to develop into reality.

2. It is necessary to strictly uphold discipline regarding the execution of party resolutions. All state management sectors at the central level must promptly review and rescind all old regulations, systems, and procedures that do not conform to the contents of the Political Bureau's resolution. The Council of Ministers will promulgate new legal documents, and specific guiding documents will be issued by the various sectors to suit the new mechanism of management for the basic units.

Beginning in May 1986, it is necessary to promulgate immediately eight temporary legal documents of the Council of Ministers that are now being circulated to seek opinions from the various sectors and localities, and guiding documents of the various sectors designed to concretize those eight legal documents. At the same time, a study will be urgently organized to continue the promulgation of other legal documents.

Recently, the local party committee echelons and administrative bodies of a number of provinces and municipalities issued resolutions and decisions aimed at systematically improving production and business management at the various local units and sectors. Provinces and municipalities must promptly review these resolutions and decisions, resolutely revise those that are at variance with the Political Bureau's resolution, and supplement them with the necessary points in accordance with the spirit and content of the Political Bureau's resolution.

While a resolution had yet to be adopted by the Political Bureau, the various sectors and localities took the initiative in developing their creativity to promptly resolve immediate socioeconomic problems brought about by realities. The results actually achieved by the various localities and basic units reflected the sense of responsibility and boldness in thought and action displayed by the leading party echelons and administrative bodies at the local and grassroots levels; and they positively contributed to the formulation of the content of the resolution issued recently by the Political Bureau. This is a very praiseworthy fact. Based on a review of practical experience, the Political Bureau has now adopted a resolution; and all echelons and sectors as well as every party cadre and member must speak and act in accordance with that resolution. This is the party character and a yardstick for measuring the quality and revolutionary ethics of party cadres and members.

In the process of implementation, if the basic units, localities, or sectors encounter problems that are omitted or not fully addressed in the Political Bureau's resolution, they must report these to the central level and request instructions and must wait for answers before taking actions. The Secretariat will answer the localities' queries no later than 2 weeks following receipt of written queries. If such queries are not answered within that time limit, it is understood that the proposed actions have been approved by the central level and can be taken. All requests for instructions from the Council of Ministers and the various administrative sectors will be resolved in a similar manner. The standing committee of the Council of Ministers and the various ministries must establish specific regulations on the time needed to answer such requests for instructions by localities and allow them to deal with the matters concerned as they have suggested if no answers are given during the established time limits.

3. It is necessary to adopt specific programs of actions with the aim of carrying out the Political Bureau's resolution satisfactorily. In such programs of action, attention must be given to guiding pilot units, intensifying supervision, closely following realities, resolving problems on the spot, and satisfactorily reviewing experience and filing reports to the Secretariat on a regular basis.

For a number of specific issues such as the various types of taxes, the contract labor system, the appointment of enterprise directors by a vote of confidence from workers, and the organization of import-export activities based on the lines of commodities, work must be carried out on an experimental basis to draw upon experience and seek final decisions from the central level before widespread application. Some issues will be resolved on an experimental basis by the localities in a number of basic units, such as the hiring of contract workers and the appointment of enterprise directors by a vote of confidence from the workers; and some issues will be resolved on an experimental basis by the central level, such as the imposition of various taxes and the integration of import-export activities. The standing committee of the Council of Ministers must closely follow and guide these experimental activities.

Regarding policies designed for broad application, the various ministries, sectors, provinces, and municipalities must guide their implementation in key units so that experience can be drawn satisfactorily for general guidance. At the same time, they must intensify supervision and closely follow realities with a view to promptly promoting good and correct practices, discovering and remedying mistakes, and helping the basic units overcome specific bottlenecks and difficulties in carrying out the new mechanism of management.

All echelons and sectors must review experience on a monthly and quarterly basis as well as after every phase of work so that by the end of the 3d quarter of 1986, a recapitulative report will be submitted to the Secretariat to help in perfecting the Political Bureau's draft resolution into an official resolution.

GOVERNMENT RESPONDS TO USSR'S ASIAN STATEMENT

BK280331 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 27 Apr 86

["Text" of SRV Government's 27 April statement]

[Text] On 23 April 1986, the Government of the Soviet Union issued a statement on the situation in the Asian and Pacific region. The statement clearly points out the principal directions aimed at consolidating peace, security, and development on the basis of promoting equal and mutually beneficial cooperation among various nations in the region.

Over the past 40 years, although there has been no world war, nations in Asia, especially in Southeast Asia, have had repeatedly to cope with some of the longest and bloodiest wars started by aggressive imperialist and reactionary forces to realize their hegemonist schemes. In the past 40 years, Asia has also been the theater of an extremely fierce struggle between the forces of peace and progress on the one side and the imperialist and reactionary forces on the other to achieve victory for peace, national independence, and social progress. The Asian nations' repeated victories in this struggle and the growth of the revolutionary and peace forces have radically changed the situation in Asia and the world.

Today, Asia remains a hot spot due to the policy of the United States and a number of imperialist, militarist, and reactionary forces which are actively rallying forces in an attempt to turn Asia and the Pacific into a region of political and military confrontation to oppose the socialist countries and regional forces of peace and progress.

Today, however, the forces opposed to war and defending peace, with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries as their bulwark, have become stronger than ever before. Peace and peaceful coexistence have become a powerful and unstoppable trend of development and are creating new possibilities for improving the situation, establishing and developing the potential for broad, equal, and mutually beneficial cooperation in the economic, commercial, scientific, technical, and cultural fields among all countries in the region.

Following in the wake of the historic 15 January statement by Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the important new peace initiatives advanced at the 27th CPSU Congress, the Soviet Government's 23 April 1986 statement once again strongly reflects the Soviet Union's consistent foreign policy of peace, development, and equal cooperation among nations. Unlike the plan of the imperialist and reactionary forces plotting to set up closed economic-military-political groups to prolong confrontation in Asia and the Pacific, the Soviet proposals are extremely fair and reasonable and are aimed at striving for a peaceful, nonnuclear, and confrontation-free Asia-Pacific region and creating favorable conditions for developing and broadening cooperation among all countries and peoples in conformity with the trend of our time and in response to the interests and earnest aspirations of the nations in the region and throughout the world.

As the victims of the bloodiest war of aggression in the history of mankind, the Vietnamese people greatly cherish peace, friendship, and cooperation among nations in the world, especially in Southeast Asia and in the Asia-Pacific region. The Vietnamese people have made untiring efforts to build Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and development and to contribute to consolidating peace and promoting equal cooperation in Asia and the Pacific region.

The SRV Government and people warmly welcome and fully support the highly important statement of the Soviet government. This statement totally conforms to the external line of the SRV, which wishes to establish friendly relations with all countries and to settle all disputes through negotiations, in the spirit of constructiveness and mutual understanding, and with respect for each other's independence, sovereignty, and legitimate interests.

The Vietnamese people firmly believe that, nowadays, with all the forces of peace and progress closely united and acting positively, and with the Asian and Pacific nations showing a full sense of responsibility and goodwill, they will certainly be able to build a lasting peace and equal and mutually beneficial cooperation in this vast region of the world.

Pham Van Dong Lauds Statement

OW251730 Hanoi VNA in English 1622 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 25 -- The government and people of Vietnam warmly welcome and fully support the Soviet Government's statement of April 23 on the situation in Asia and the Pacific, stressed Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong at his reception here today of the Soviet Charge d'Affaires A.I. in Vietnam I.N. Myakotnykh. [as received] The Soviet diplomat, on mandate of the Soviet Government, handed Chairman Pham Van Dong a copy of the April 23 statement of the Soviet Government.

The Vietnamese premier further said: "Over the past forty years, the people of Asia have fallen victim to the longest and bloodiest wars caused by imperialists and other reactionary forces. At the same time, Asia has seen the fierce struggle of the revolutionary forces against the counter-revolutionaries and for peace, national independence, and social progress. The struggle has brought about major changes in the situation in Asia and the world as a whole.

"At the present, the U.S. imperialists and the other bellicose militarist forces and attempting to turn Asia and the Pacific into a ground for political and military confrontation, thus constantly straining the situation in the region. In this juncture, the April 23, 1986 statement of the Soviet Government is of great historical importance and topical significance. The Soviet Union has put forward an over-all program aimed at strengthening peace and security, and accelerating the broad and equal cooperation among the countries in Asia and the Pacific, thus meeting the ardent aspiration of the people in the region."

"The government and people of Vietnam, in close coordination with the Soviet Union, the other fraternal socialist countries and the progressive forces of the world, especially those in the Asian-Pacific region, will do their best to check and defeat all attempts to cause tension, confrontation, threat of aggression and intervention, and to set up the relations of peaceful coexistence and broad, equal and mutually beneficial cooperation in the region" Chairman Pham Van Dong stressed.

NHAN DAN SAYS PARTY CADRES SPREAD CORRUPTION

BK261520 Hong Kong AFP in English 1513 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Hanoi, April 26 (AFP) -- Vietnamese Communist Party cadres are playing a major role in the spread of corruption, fraud, trafficking and theft in Vietnam, the party newspaper NHAN DAN has said. "No major theft in state enterprises is carried out without complicity between evil merchants and corrupt cadres," the paper said Friday [25 April]. This "economic alliance" threatens to "drain the social system," it said, adding that measures to fight "negative individual practices" were ineffective against this new form of organized delinquency. It expressed particular concern that "negative collective practices, which first appeared in the economic sectors with access to goods and money, are now spreading to such areas as health, education, culture or national defense."

The local press often criticizes theft of "socialist goods" -- from cement to consumer products -- by employees who then sell them on the market with the help of merchants. But it rarely mentions corruption in the administration. Low salaries mean many administrative officials try to get the public to pay for their services, directly or indirectly. It is common knowledge that teachers give private lessons on the side to the detriment of their normal duties and that a little "gift" helps procure better care in hospital.

CENTRAL DISTRICT BUILDING COMMITTEE MEETS

BK241118 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Apr 86 pp 1, 4

[Text] The party and government committee for district building recently held a conference in Ho Chi Minh City to review district building work in 1985 and to discuss its program of action for 1986. Reports from various localities and a general assessment of the central committee for district building show that in 1985 the nationwide district building emulation movement, carried out in an enthusiastic spirit, achieved relatively comprehensive and even fresh progress and obtained practical results in the economy, the people's living conditions, and security and national defense.

All localities concentrated on formulating and amending their master socioeconomic plans, thereby realising more clearly their potentials in terms of labor, land, trades, and material-technical bases and adopting the orientations for advances based on their own resources. Thanks to this, the movement has contributed to bringing about fundamental changes as follows:

Agricultural production in the districts has basically departed from monoculture and shifted to comprehensive development along the line of concentrated, specialized, and intensive cultivation and increasing crop yields. Stronger development has been noted in the cultivation of grain and food crops as well as short- and long-term industrial crops to provide raw materials for industry, small industry, and handicrafts and agricultural products for export, thus helping to enrich the districts. New progress has been made in the livestock breeding movement, fishery, and forestry. In particular, the movement to raise shrimp has developed vigorously.

Many districts have embarked on developing industry, small industry, handicrafts, and the processing industry while carrying out agricultural, fishery, and forestry production. Common to all the districts is that the value of industrial and small industry-handicrafts products increased by 150 to 200 percent over 1984. Generally speaking, the economic structure is changing favorably.

The districts have concentrated efforts on building material-technical bases -- especially water conservancy and hydroelectric and processing industry projects -- to generate new capabilities for developing production. Exports have increased by 100 to 200 percent, and every district has increased budget revenue collection and established its own funds for district building and production expansion.

Thanks to developed production, many districts have been able to control the sources of goods, carry out market management satisfactorily, and fulfill their obligation to deliver products to the higher echelons. Consequently, the people's living conditions have been stabilized, and security and national defense firmly maintained. Statistics released by the various provinces show that, at present, some 40 percent of all the districts in the country (160 districts) receive fair and progressive ratings while the number of weak and lagging districts has dropped from 25-30 percent (in 1984) to 15-20 percent.

Last year, various localities only concentrated efforts on carrying out a number of key tasks, especially the tasks of amending master plans and decentralizing the management of economic-technical establishments to the district level... The rate of development and the economic efficiency obtained by the districts still remains limited. Some ministries and central sectors as well as a number of provinces and municipalities failed to realize the strategic significance of district building; consequently, they neither truly fulfilled their tasks nor consolidated their own working apparatus to carry out district building activities.

In many districts, planning work was not improved, and the districts did not show initiative in formulating plans and budgets and organizing their implementation and in supervising production and business operations and the development of an agro-industrial economic structure. The number of weak and lagging districts still remained large. Although master plans had basically been formulated, they were not carried out vigorously as reflected in the exploitation of potentials in terms of labor, land, trades, and material-technical bases. The impact of industry on the economy at the district level was negligible, so changes in the districts' economic structure were slow. In many localities, the managerial and supervisory capabilities of the district-level apparatus were poor. Difficulties were encountered in many aspects of economic industrial management and in the circulation and distribution of goods. In 1986, district building and the strengthening of the district level must be carried out intensively with the related tasks to be finished off one by one to bring about practical results. First of all, the district level will continue the task of improving the quality of master socioeconomic plans and immediately and intensively carry out planning for sectors and basic units in the district. All sectors and localities, depending on their functions and responsibilities, shall coordinate and help the district level in achieving the main objectives, allow the districts and basic units to take the initiative, assist the district level in taking the most effective initial steps, and arrange and organize the district-level apparatus to suit the requirements and tasks of the districts. The party and government committee for district building has informed all localities and districts throughout the country of its specific program for district building in 1986.

FURTHER ON PROVINCIAL SELF-CRITICISM DRIVES

Cuu Long

BK251337 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] The executive Committee of the Cuu Long party organization has reviewed work of key cadres of the provincial party committee. The review documents have been sent to localities, branches, sectors, and mass organizations for their comments. The criticism and self-criticism focused on such main topics as the role of collective leadership and individual responsibility; the problem of developing internal democracy; the formulation of plans for cadre-related tasks and of general plans for the district, city, and provincial levels; strengthening the agro-industrial-forestry economic structure, and the province's positive features, developing labor and land potentials; and improving sectors and occupations.

Members of the provincial party committee must review their conduct, sense of responsibility, creative application of the higher echelon's directive and policy, quality, and working capability. The conduct of criticism and self-criticism has been organized into various drives. Each district, city, branch, and sector will choose its own pilot unit. Vung Liem District has been selected a pilot unit of the province.

The Cuu Long party committee has clearly affirmed the objective of this political activity -- that is, to consolidate the people's confidence in the party and state; strengthen unity and unanimity in the party Executive Committee; and strive to overcome such phenomena as individualism, departmentalism, and localism while improving the capability in organization and implementation, especially the responsible spirit of provincial party committee members to fulfill all assigned tasks creatively.

Nghe Tinh

BK241416 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Drawing on experience from various pilot units, the Nghe Tinh party committee is supervising echelons and sectors to expand criticism and self-criticism to party cadres and members at grass-roots units. Various echelons of the provincial party organization have motivated the people to contribute ideas on improving the quality of party cadres and members before they conduct criticism and self-criticism. The provincial party committee's standing body has assigned cadres to supervise such key sectors as industry, material, communications and transportation, foreign trade, the goods supply corporation, and the sea vessel corporation to carry out satisfactorily the first phase of criticism and self-criticism.

The trade sector, a pilot unit of the province, has finished its review on leadership and is reviewing work of various offices and corporation. Through these reviews, party cadres and members of the sector, especially key cadres, have criticized shortcomings in supervising production and business and in strengthening working discipline and attitude. The sector has strictly dealt with cadres who misused their authority, embezzled socialist property, sold goods through illegal channels, and arbitrarily increased prices of goods.

Through the criticism and self-criticism drive, the Nghe Tinh trade sector has strengthened the quality of its cadres, eliminated middlemen, encouraged units to take the initiative in production and business, and urged various joint enterprises to produce more goods to meet demands. A number of agents and shops, established earlier in a hurry and not producing the required business results, were closed down or transferred to other duties.

Along with criticism and self-criticism, various echelons and sectors in the province have overcome a number of prolonged shortcomings. These include improper distribution of goods, which resulted in selling motorcycles, televisions, refrigerators, and sewing machines too cheaply. Various organizations have reviewed all kinds of goods distributed improperly recently and set new, rational prices on them. In the first stage, the province has confiscated seven good motorcycles and a volume of other goods distributed in defiance of set criteria, and has informed the public of this. A number of cadres, taking advantage of the state adjustment of prices, have resorted to buying by any means dozens of metric tons of cement and steel, and tens of thousands of bricks and tiles. The province is taking necessary measures to confiscate these materials.

PHAM VAN DONG ATTENDS MEDICAL MEETING

OW241744 Hanoi VNA in English 1543 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 24 -- The Traditional Medicine Association and the Vietnam Acupuncturists' Association held their 3rd Congress here from April 22-24. The congress was attended and addressed by Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong.

The congress noted that the Traditional Medicine Service has so far set up 31 hospitals, 205 wards in provincial and district hospitals and 320 consulting rooms. There are now 2,890 traditional medicine practitioners in the country.

It was also noted that the practice of the traditional medicine has been improved considerable, especially in mountain provinces. Medical treatment by traditional medicine have obtained satisfactory results and become popular in the country.

The Vietnam Acupuncturists' Association has encouraged its members to engage in scientific research. Medical treatment and local anesthesia by acupuncture have been widely applied not only in major hospitals but also in provincial and district clinics. They have been highly valued by many foreign medical institutes and hospitals. Acupuncture and some other traditional remedies have proved effective in curing several critical diseases. With regard to its international relations, the Vietnam Acupuncturists Association has broadened its ties and cooperation with medical establishments in Cuba, the Soviet Union, France, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Kampuchea, Lao, etc.

Prof. Nguyen Tai Thu was elected president of the Vietnam Acupuncturists' Association.

PHAM VAN DONG RECEIVES EDUCATION MINISTERS

OW271542 Hanoi VNA in English 1454 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 27 -- Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, this afternoon received ministers of education of Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam on the occasion of the first Conference of the Indochinese Education Ministers held here recently. Chairman Pham Von Dong warmly welcomed the success of the conference and the visit to Vietnam of the Kampuchean and Lao education delegations. He said:

"The educational work is of great importance, therefore, the first Conference of the Education Ministers of Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam is of historic significance in strengthening the close educational cooperation among the three Indochinese countries." "In recent years", he said, "the ever closer cooperation among the three countries in the educational field has developed fruitfully, thus contributing to building a new socialist type of people and raising the quality of education in each country."

In reply, Pen Navouth and Bountiem Phitsamai, ministers of education of Kampuchea and Laos respectively, sincerely thanked chairman Pham Von Dong, the Communist Party and people of Vietnam for having created favourable conditions for the success of the conference.

LE DUAN VISITS HANOI WOMEN'S UNION 24 APR

BK280134 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] On 24 April, Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of our party Central Committee, paid a visit to the Women's Union of Hanoi.

The sister cadres present at the union's office were very happy. They gathered around Comrade Le Duan, who addressed them in a cordial, family-like atmosphere. The comrade general secretary was elated at the progress made by the women in the capital in all fields of activities during the past year. After bringing out the Vietnamese women's major role in various stages of the revolution in the past as well as at present, in the wars of resistance for national salvation as well as in national construction, the comrade general secretary advised the Hanoi Women's Union to carry out practical activities aimed at organizing and motivating women to actively participate in achieving the three revolutions. The union should initiate and emulation movement to promote intensive cultivation, to increase crop yields; to develop livestock raising, especially family-run animal husbandry; to expand industrial, small industrial, and handicraft production, to reorganize distribution and circulation, and to consolidate and perfect socialist production relations.

Comrade Le Duan stressed: Attention must be paid to consolidating the women's unions at all levels, especially in districts and wards. Through their activities, the unions must strengthen the unity of all strata of women workers, peasants, and intellectuals, and other strata of laborers. Women must do a good job of educating children, protecting mothers and children, looking after the families of war invalids and fallen soldiers, carrying out army welfare activities, and encouraging frontline combatants.

Comrade Le Duan voiced his hopes that the women's movement in the capital will make incessant progress and will score many new achievements to mark the 100th International Labor Day, 1 May, and to greet the Sixth CPV Congress.

On behalf of Hanoi's women, Comrade Pham Kim Chi, vice president of the Hanoi Municipal Women's Union, wished the comrade general secretary good health and promised to strive to implement his instructions and to satisfactorily fulfill all tasks, thereby proving worthy of the attention and trust of the comrade general secretary and the party Central Committee.

OIL NEGOTIATIONS WITH BELGIAN COMPANY SUSPENDED

BK231224 Hong Kong AFP in English 1207 GMT 23 Apr 86

[By Laurent Maillard]

[Text] Hanoi, April 23 (AFP) -- Vietnam has suspended negotiations on an oil exploration agreement with the Belgian company Petrofina in order to study the effect of the fall in world oil prices, a reliable source said here Wednesday. The agreement, which has been under discussion for the past 18 months, was to have been signed in a matter of weeks, experts said.

The slump in world oil prices, now around 11-13 U.S. dollars a barrel, had prompted Vietnamese Oil Ministry officials to postpone signing the agreement because their profitability calculations had been based on an oil price of 20 U.S. dollars a barrel and rising, the source said.

Petrofina, with the participation of the Dutch Company Shell, was to have undertaken the first search for oil in the South China Sea off the central city of Danang. The Belgian company was to have assumed the full cost of the operation, on the understanding that it would be repaid from the oil produced. The surplus was to have been divided equally between Vietnam and the company, but low world oil prices would reduce Vietnam's share to less than 20 per cent of total amount as priority was given to reimbursing Petrofina.

"There is no question that all of Vietnam's oil would be going abroad in order to pay for its production. Above all we must protect our natural resources," the source said. Vietnam would reexamine and adjust its calculations before negotiations were resumed and had asked Petrofina to do the same, the source added. He did not indicate how long this would take, but said it could be a long process.

Petrofina is the first Western company to try to return to Vietnam since foreign companies operating in the south departed after the country was reunified in 1976. Joint Soviet-Vietnamese oil exploration in the sea off Ho Chi Minh City is currently the only oil-related project in the country. Officials say deposits there are significant, but they have not yet been exploited. Most Western estimates put Vietnam's annual oil consumption at about two and a half million tons, currently supplied by the Soviet Union.

MAHATHIR PLEDGE ON DEBT REPAYMENT SCHEDULE NOTED

BK241449 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1419 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, April 24 (OANA-BERNAMA) -- Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamad said Thursday Malaysia will repay all its debts on time and has no plans to reschedule any of its repayments. "We shall pay both the interest and principal when they fall due," he said, erasing any doubts about the government's ability to meet its debt repayments.

Opening the ninth joint annual conference of the Malaysia-Japan Economic Association (Majeca) and the Japan-Malaysia Economic Association (Jameca) at the Pan Pacific Hotel here, Dr Mahathir said: "We have demonstrated by our deeds that we are a responsible borrower." He stressed that this would not change just because commodity prices had fallen.

Dr Mahathir said the federal government's principal repayments on its external debt this year would amount to 863 million ringgit (about US\$388.43 million) while Bank Negara's (central bank's) external reserves at the end of last month totalled 13.7 billion ringgit (US\$5.37 billion).

"Earnings on these reserves alone will be more than ample to meet the debt repayments," he said. As such, he added, bankers should have no doubt whatsoever on the government's resolution to meet its debt obligations.

Dr Mahathir also reiterated Malaysia's stand of wanting trade, not aid, "even in these hard times" "All we are asking for is fair trade," he said, noting that the all in commodity prices were neither incidental nor part of a cyclical phenomenon. He said the policies of the powerful economies and the economic clout they wielded had something to do with the present depressed prices. He said that as nations were moved not by charity but by self-interest, he would not appeal for charity but for "enlightened self-interest," adding that fear of losing a potentially rich market would constitute such interest.

Dr Mahathir said the market could be lost not only through poverty but also if, through sheer necessity, the market opted for the "membership of another camp." "The market could, prior to changing ideology, undergo traumatic experiences such as civil strife and civil war. Or it could be just a change in the government through the power of vote -- a change from a friendly to a hostile government," he said. He said some of these possibilities were distant but some were obviously possible. "It would be a pity indeed if an area noted for its stability and steady progress should turn into an area of conflict and uncertainty."

Malaysia, Dr Mahathir said, was not going that way if it could help it. "We are determined to pull ourselves up by our bootstraps. It would help, however, if we do not get pushed down every time we try to rise." On the "Look East" policy, the prime minister said "we regard it as part of our efforts to help ourselves."

"If we look to Japan for guidance, it is because it is better to copy a tried and tested approach than to invent new ones," he said. Dr Mahathir dismissed the possibilities that Malaysians would become Japanese, as feared by some, as a result of the policy. "Malaysians will remain Malaysians even if they work harder, or acquire team spirit or patriotism. These qualities are not the monopoly of the Japanese."

COMMENTARY ON SRV REJECTION OF ASEAN PROPOSAL

BK251107 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] It is now very clear to all that Vietnam has no intention whatsoever for considering the proposal that ASEAN has been advocating through the good offices of Indonesian Foreign Minister Mr Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja. The proposal, which was a further refinement of the proximity talks idea mooted by the Malaysian prime minister, Dr Mahathir Mohamed, had definite merits. It could have brought together all the political groups that receive some measure of support from the Kampuchean people irrespective of any ideology each may represent.

Vietnam obviously wants to go ahead with its ruthless policy of dominating Kampuchea, not only politically but in all other spheres as well. If this were to continue, it would spell nothing less than the total extinction of the Kampuchean identity. But Prince Norodom Sihanouk has become a leader who has support not only within Kampuchea but also in ASEAN and a wider international community. The Kampuchean people will not give up their liberation struggle. Nor will ASEAN and the international community give up the campaign to make Vietnam withdraw its forces from Kampuchea.

It is only significant that only 2 weeks ago the Vietnamese foreign minister, Nguyen Co Thach, had officially indicated some interest in the ASEAN proposal. That was probably a deliberate posture aimed at impressing the delegates attending the nonaligned meeting in New Delhi that Hanoi is a peace-loving state. Many observers had held some hopes that Vietnam would at least agree to come to the negotiating table. Dr Mokhtar, for his part, was looking forward to his mission to Hanoi to discuss the peace proposal with the Vietnamese government leaders. Dr Mokhtar's decision to cancel his planned visit to Hanoi is a right one under the circumstances. It is counterproductive to pursue any peace proposal if Vietnam persists in delaying tactics and outright rejection of each and every peace plan for Kampuchea.

Trying to make Vietnamese see reason is like trying to engage a dialogue with a dead person. ASEAN has tried time and again to persuade Vietnam to consider a serious plan, no matter how intricate or time-consuming, for bringing about peace in Kampuchea. It is unlikely that Dr Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja will think of going to Hanoi for some time yet. The Vietnamese foreign minister is reported to have also rejected the appeal by the Thai deputy prime minister, Mr Sitthi Sawetsila, to reconsider its outright rejection of the peace proposal.

All over Southeast Asia, Vietnam is rapidly losing sympathy and goodwill. Only the Soviet Union, which is using Vietnam for its own purposes, will remain a friend of Vietnam. This process of alienation will hinder Vietnam's economic recovery and its reconstruction program so many years after the ending of Vietnam conflict. As its dependence on the Soviet Union increases, its isolation will become pathological. ASEAN, however, will move on from strength to strength. In less than a week, ASEAN leaders will be meeting President Ronald Reagan in Bali, Indonesia. The meeting will touch on vital economic issues that affect ASEAN's relations with many trading nations.

It is regrettable that Vietnam does not want to come into the mainstream of Southeast Asian life.

MOKHTAR HOPES FOR U.S. SUPPORT TO ASEAN ON CAMBODIA

BK260825 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0815 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Jakarta, April 26 (ANTARA) -- Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja hoped after President Reagan's visit to Bali the United States would support the ASEAN efforts at solving the Kampuchean conflict peacefully, as it is a precondition for the Americans to normalise their relations with Vietnam.

Indonesia saw the normalisation of Washington-Hanoi relations as of vital importance to stability in Southeast Asia in the future, Mokhtar told the press at Bina Graha here after meeting with President Suharto. His statement is a correction of a news report saying as if Mokhtar was hoping the Tokyo summit would issue a statement in support of the ASEAN proposal in the solution of the Kampuchean issue.

Mokhtar had informed the president on the preparations for Reagan's visit to Bali. He also confirmed that in the meeting with the president he asked for guidance on the case relating to the article in the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD. "The important thing is that we have expressed our anger in different ways. We have also summoned the Australian ambassador in Jakarta and our ambassador also has met the Australian foreign minister", he said.

MOKHTAR MEETS WITH BRUNEI COUNTERPART 25 APR

BK250905 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Foreign Minister of Brunei Darussalam Pengiran Mohamed Bolkiah met with Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja in Jakarta today. Foreign Minister Bolkiah's visit to Indonesia is to attend the planned meeting between ASEAN foreign ministers and President Ronald Reagan in Bali on 1 May.

The Brunei foreign minister will also meet with President Suharto and he will also visit Sabang and Bukit Tinggi in West Sumatera.

PHILIPPINES' LAUREL ARRIVES IN DENPASAR 26 APRIL

BK261259 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Philippine Vice President and Foreign Minister Salvador Laurel arrived in Denpasar this afternoon -- the first guest to arrive in Bali for the ASEAN foreign ministers meeting scheduled for the end of the month. While in Bali, the Philippine vice president will meet with President Ronald Reagan and join other ASEAN foreign ministers in holding a dialogue with the U.S. President. The ASEAN foreign ministers meeting is scheduled to begin on 29 April. The meeting to be attended by the foreign ministers of Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand will be preceded by a preliminary meeting charged with fixing the agenda for the ministerial meeting. The ASEAN senior officials will begin the preliminary meeting on 27 April.

AQUINO INTERVENES IN OFFICER IN CHARGE DISPUTE

HK260238 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 25 Apr 86 p 24

[By Tara S. Singh]

[Text] President Aquino has decided to personally settle the controversy over the appointments of the officers-in-charge [OIC's] in place of elective local officials to prevent a full-blown political crisis in her government, sources said.

Mrs. Aquino made known her decision to defuse the raging dispute over OIC appointments during the last Cabinet meeting held Wednesday on board the Ang Pangulo.

Many appointments made by Local Governments Minister Aquilino Pimentel Jr. have generated protest rallies and other mass actions against the Aquino government. This has disturbed the President, sources said.

The President was forced to take these decisions because the controversy may destabilize her administration and derail both the economic recovery and national reconciliation programs. Her decision, in effect, curtailed Pimentel's powers, sources said.

Earlier, President Aquino created a board of arbitration composed of Vice-President Salvador Laurel, Political Affairs Minister Antonio Cuenco and Pimentel to review certain disputed appointments. But reports said that Pimentel has failed to attend several meetings of the board.

Sources said Mrs. Aquino will initially settle the OIC appointments in Misamis Oriental, the home province of Pimentel, and Cebu. Pimentel's appointments in these provinces were criticized by pro-Aquino political groups among them the Mindanao Alliance. The Alliance claimed that most appointees were members of PDP-LABAN [Philippine Democratic Party-Lakes ng Bayan]. They also claimed that the majority of Pimentel's appointees belong to his party, discriminating against other legitimate pro-Aquino groups.

This development, according to the critics of Pimentel, has caused rift between Unido [United Nationalist Democratic Organization], under which party Mrs. Aquino ran in the last presidential elections, and PDP-LABAN.

Laurel strongly complained against the alleged partiality and bias of Pimentel's appointments in favor of his partymates. Laurel said this has polarized non-PDP-LABAN members against the Aquino government.

Another controversial appointment was that of Brigido Simon Jr., OIC for Quezon City. Even some members of the Aquino Cabinet have criticized the Pimentel appointees. Political observers noted that the lack of criteria for appointing OICs has brought about the controversy.

PNA REPORTS REAGAN PHONE CALL TO AQUINO

BK260340 Manila PNA in English 0224 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Manila, April 26 (PNA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan Friday assured President Corason Aquino that he would ask the American Congress to increase aid to the Philippines. The assurance, according to presidential spokesman Rene Saguisag, was made in an overseas telephone call by Reagan to Aquino.

Saguisag said Reagan also invited Mrs. Aquino to visit the United States after the U.S. election in November. Mrs. Aquino replied she would be delighted to visit the U.S. again, according to Saguisag. Mrs. Aquino was a resident of Massachusetts for a number of years while her husband, the late Sen. Benigno S. Aquino Jr. was in exile there.

In their conversation, Reagan expressed admiration for the Filipino people for their role in the restoration of democracy in the Philippines. In return, Saguisag said, Mrs. Aquino expressed appreciation for President Reagan's sentiment.

Saguisag said the conversation between the two leaders lasted for three minutes. Reagan made the overseas telephone call before his departure today for the Tokyo economic summit.

Reagan was reported that he would call deposed President Marcos during a stopover in Hawaii on his way to the summit.

The foreign news agency REUTER, reporting from Washington, said Reagan would request the U.S. Congress for additional 100 million dollars in economic assistance and 50 million dollars in military aid to support President Aquino's program for economic recovery and reform. The report said the support package from the Philippines, in addition to the 150 million dollar appropriation, included provisions to accelerate and ease the terms of ongoing assistance program. In total, about 500 million dollars in economic assistance and over 100 million dollars in assistance will be available to the Philippine Government this year.

LAUREL DEPARTS FOR ASEAN, REAGAN MEETINGS

BK270459 Manila PNA in English 0439 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Manila, April 27 (PNA) -- Philippine Vice President and Foreign Minister Salvador Laurel Sunday said he is ready to tackle any issues, including the thorny Sabah issue, when he meets U.S. President Reagan and his Asean counterparts in Bali, Indonesia, next week. Reagan will meet the ASEAN foreign ministers in the resort island in Bali and will hold separate talks with Laurel on May 1.

Laurel, leaving for Bali on Monday, said he will do most of the listening when he meets Reagan. "He was the one who asked for the meeting so I am going to listen to him," Laurel told newsmen after a two-hour talk with President Aquino in Malacanang Palace. Laurel said he and President Aquino discussed matters that would be taken up in Bali. He said he expected his meeting with Reagan to be "free willing," so we are ready for all possible questions and issues.

He said the Sabah question might crop up in the discussion. Laurel said the Sabah issue should be resolved at the earliest time possible, saying it as one of the irritants in the Philippine-Malaysian relation. Asked what position the government would take in case the Sabah question is raised, Laurel replied: "That is something we cannot telegraph at the moment." The Sabah question has soured relations between Malaysia and Philippines since Manila claimed the vast timber-rich area in 1965.

Philippines, Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, Singapore and Brunei group the ASEAN. This is the first ASEAN foreign ministers meeting to be attended by Laurel since the Aquino government was installed on Feb. 25 and his first official trip outside of the country.

The ASEAN foreign ministers special meeting was convened so that ASEAN could present to President Reagan and group's position on matters affecting the region which will be discussed at the Tokyo summit of seven leaders of non-socialist developed nations -- the United States, Canada, Great Britain, France, Italy, West Germany and Japan.

Laurel is also meeting with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. The Philippine vice president and foreign minister is expected to brief the American officials on the latest developments in the Philippines. Laurel will also discuss country's economic recovery and stability, and the efforts being undertaken to restore constitutional democracy as soon as possible.

Aside from formalizing the ASEAN position for presentation to President Reagan, the ASEAN ministers will also take up ASEAN trade and economic relations, and the Kampuchean issue, among others. Besides the special meeting of foreign ministers, the ASEAN senior officials are also holding their regular meeting in Bali.

JUSTICE MINISTER SAYS LOYALISTS BLOCKING REFORM

HK251323 Hong Kong AFP in English 1224 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Manila, April 25 (AFP) -- Supporters of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos are blocking reforms in the Philippines, a Cabinet member said here Friday.

Justice Minister Neptali Gonzales told a gathering of constitutionalists that "the people are impatient, they want reforms now" but Marcos loyalists were "barricades to the reforms and changes that the Filipino people want."

Mr Gonzales admitted that "some mistakes undoubtedly have been committed" by the two-month old government of President Corazon Aquino. He cited the removal of elected local officials as one mistake. Mrs Aquino has been replacing incumbent local officials belonging to Mr Marcos' party with her own allies temporarily, claiming that the original officials' six-year term had expired. The move has aroused popular outcries.

The minister said that the manner of "shooting from the hips" by the new officials in dismissing their offices' employees was also a factor in the political stability of the government.

Mr Marcos was overthrown last February after 20 years in power by a civilian-backed military revolt that installed Mrs Aquino as president.

Pro-Marcos rallies have been held in the capital in recent weeks, including a vigil outside the U.S. Embassy here that charged Washington with kidnapping Mr Marcos and demanding his return from exile in Hawaii.

ONGPIN RECOMMENDS SUSPENSION OF NUCLEAR PLANT

HK260230 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 25 Apr 86 p 17

[By Juanito C. Concepcion]

[Text] Finance Minister Jaime V. Ongpin has recommended to President Corazon C. Aquino the suspension and mothballing of the controversial \$2.1 billion nuclear plant in Morong, Bataan "until it can be determined by competent technical and legal authorities whether the plant can be operated safely."

The finance minister said in a statement that he made the recommendation also to check whether the contract with Westinghouse Electric Corp should continue to be honored in view of allegations that excessive commissions were paid to agents of the Marcos administration at the time the contract was awarded.

Ongpin confirmed he had sent a telex message to President Aquino when he was in Washington last week requesting a postponement of any decision to abandon operating the plant until Central Bank Governor Jose Fernandez Jr, and he "could explain the detrimental consequences of such a decision of our debt rescheduling efforts." The finance chief, pointed out, however, that his statement should not be interpreted to mean that he favors the operation of the nuclear plant.

Various members of the Cabinte were earlier ordered by President Aquino to submit their respective recommendations by the end of this week on what the government should do with the nuclear plant as well as options that can be taken by the government with regard to the payment or non-payment of some of the loans incurred by the government in the course of constructing the nuclear plant.

A considerable number of President Aquino's Cabinet earlier batted for suspending operation of the nuclear plant and a repudiation of some of the debt obligations where Marcos crony, Herminio Disini, allegedly amassed millions of dollars in commissions.

It was only Ongpin and Fernandez Jr who cautioned against a hasty decision on the nuclear plant as well as the manner of payment of loans contracted in connection with the project because of adverse effects on the country's debt rescheduling efforts.

The National Power corporation [NPC] earlier stressed to President Aquino the urgent need to come up with a decision on whether or not to operate the plant or not.

An urgent decision is needed, according to NPC president Gabriel Itchon, because if the nuclear plant is not operated, the NPC has to start very soon construction of replacement power plants to forestall brownouts and blackouts in Luzon as early as 1989 or 1990. Construction of these alternative power plants, to be done over three years, will need investments of about \$600 million, he said.

LABOR MINISTER REBUKED FOR FAVORING LEFTIST UNION

HK280520 Hong Kong AFP in English 0410 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Manila, April 28 (AFP) -- President Corazon Aquino has "admonished" controversial Labor Minister Augusto Sanchez for playing favorites with a left-leaning labor federation, a rival labor leader said here Monday.

Ernesto Herrera, head of the conservative Trade Unions Congress of the Philippines, told a press forum that his group "considered Mr. Sanchez to be playing favorites with the KMU (May 1 Movement)," a rival union group considered to be more militant and left-leaning.

Mr. Herrera said he complained to Mrs. Aquino during a meeting last week that Mr. Sanchez "should be the minister for the entire nation, not just the KMU" and that the president "sustained" his views and "admonished" the minister in his presence.

Labor Ministry spokesman Quinciano Ataviado told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that "that was Mr. Herrera's own interpretation" of what happened, but refused to comment on what Mrs. Aquino told Mr. Sanchez.

Mr. Sanchez, a former MP and human rights lawyer, has stirred a hornet's nest here since his appointment two months ago with his openly pro-labor statements. The KMU has publicly supported his policies.

Mr. Herrera also said that Mr. Sanchez' statements have "created negative reactions not only from employers but also labor unions," adding that these "will discourage" foreign investors from coming into the country. The ailing Philippine economy has spawned an unemployment rate of 15-20 per cent of the labor force of 21 million, and a rash of strikes have hit many industries since Mrs. Aquino came to power in February.

OPLÉ URGES AQUINO TO ABANDON CEASE-FIRE PLAN

HK270420 Hong Kong AFP in English 0339 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Manila, April 27 (AFP) -- Opposition leader Blas Ople Sunday urged President Corazon Aquino to abandon her plan to hold ceasefire talks with communist guerrillas, saying that recent attacks showed the rebels had rejected it.

Mrs. Aquino and her Cabinet should "give up their dangerous illusions that the communists can be won over on the basis of piecemeal reforms," Mr. Ople, the head of the Philippine Nationalist Party, said in a press statement.

Mrs. Aquino said last week that she would soon call for a limited ceasefire within which the government would hold talks with top leaders of the Communist Party of the Philippines and its 16,000-strong New People's Army (NPA).

A series of NPA attacks in the past week in which 76 people -- including two Filipino journalists -- have died was "a message of rejection written in fratricidal blood," Mr. Ople said.

The NPA will seek to achieve "peak strength" during a period of instability expected during the transition to a constitutional government and the rebels were likely to mount attacks in the cities, Mr. Ople forecast. He said his party would present an alternative program on the insurgency Monday.

KBL REVAMPS CENTRAL COMMITTEE WITH 'NEW FACES'

HK260228 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 25 Apr 86 pp 1, 14

[Text] The Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL) revamped its ruling body yesterday and appointed young and new faces to the central committee "to provide the party a more dynamic and youthful direction." Regional chairmen reported that the KBL as a political party is still "very strong" in their respective areas and well prepared to meet candidates of the Aquino administration in any election.

Elected to replace former committee members were former Iloilo MP Salvador Britanico, Olongapo City Mayor Richard Gordon, former Manila Assemblyman Gerardo Espina, Cabanatuan City Mayor Honorato Perez of the City Mayors League, and Vigan (Ilocos Sur) Mayor Evaristo Singson of the Municipal Mayors League of the Philippines.

Appointed KBL secretary general was former Davao City MP Manuel Garcia to replace former Deputy Prime Minister Jose A. Rono who assumed the chairmanship of the Leyte-Samar region (Region VIII).

Committee members and regional chairmen who retained their posts were Lanao Del Sur Gov. Ali Dimaporo for Central Mindanao (Region XII), former Zamboanga del Sur MP and Gov Vicente Cerilles for Western Mindanao (Region IX), former Minister Conrado Estrella for Ilocos (Region I), former Gov Lorenzo Teves for Central Visayas (Region VII), former Davao del Sur MP Alejandro Almendras for Southern Mindanao (Region XI), Rizal Gov Isidro Rodriguez for Southern Tagalog (Region IV), and former MP Constantino Navarro Sr for Northern Mindanao (Region X).

Former Manila MP Arturo M. Tolentino, KBL vice presidential candidate in the Feb 7 elections, was confirmed titular head of the party, while former Speaker Nicanor Yniguez was acting president until a new president is elected in the national convention in June.

The new committee as constituted agreed to revitalize the regional party organizations and to generate public speaking engagements for party leaders, especially Tolentino.

Initial plans for the June convention were discussed by the committee which also agreed to reorganize the party machinery down to the precinct level.

Espina had earlier met with KBL leaders in Metro Manila, including former MPs, assemblymen, mayors, vice mayors, councilors, and war leaders who all agreed to stick it out with the party. Espina replaced the former First Lady, Mrs Imelda R. Marcos, as KBL regional chairman for Metro Manila (National Capital Region).

AUDIT COMMISSION REVEALS U.S. AID MISUSED

HK250913 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 18 Apr 86 p 6

[Text] Commission on Audit [COA] officials yesterday insisted they had uncovered anomalies in the handling of U.S. economic assistance. They said that of the Economic Support Fund (ESF) alone, some P22-million drawn during the campaign period for the last election remains unaccounted for.

The COA officials reiterated their earlier findings following statements by Finance Minister Jaime Ongpin that all U.S. aid funds have been properly accounted for.

Ed Perez, speaking for the COA officials, furnished MALAYA photocopies of some checks issued to ESF executive director Roberto Ablang Jr. Ablang withdrew P35-million from ESF accounts last January. He could account for only a little more than P12 million, Perez said.

Ablang told COA that he was merely acting on orders of deposed President Marcos. He could not say how the money was spent, invoking a provision in Letter of Instruction [LOI] 1379. The LOI provides that the ESF funds may be utilized to support development-al projects and any "confidential instructions" of the President and the management advisory chairman of ESF in the person [of] Mrs Marcos.

ESF was created primarily of finance developmental projects. Its funding comes from the proceeds of the rentals of the U.S. bases here.

MARCOS SUPPORTERS RALLY AT MANILA PARK

HK270918 Hong Kong AFP in English 0913 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Manila, April 27 (AFP) -- Thousands of diehard supporters of Ferdinand Marcos gathered at a central park here for the fourth consecutive Sunday to press for the fallen strongman's return from exile.

More of the 10,000 participants were decked out in Mr Marcos red-white and blue campaign T-shirts, buttons and ribbons, and carried large posters of the former president witnesses said.

One man said his group of 20 had come all the way from Bangui Town, 425 kilometers (255 miles) north of here in Mr Marcos' home province of Ilocos Norte.

It was the fourth consecutive Sunday that Marcos loyalists have held a rally at the park.

Riot police left the rally alone as they kept watch over the nearby U.S. embassy, the scene of a 12-day-old stake-out by Marcos diehards who charge that U.S. authorities here duped Mr Marcos into abandoning his palace at the height of a military uprising last February.

USSR'S DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS MANILA

HK280910 Hong AFP in English 0338 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Manila, April 28 (AFP) -- Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa is currently in the Philippines, the Foreign Ministry announced Monday.

Mr Kapitsa arrived here Thursday and is to hold a press conference before leaving Tuesday, the ministry's protocol section said. It refused to elaborate on the nature of the official's visit. Soviet Embassy spokesmen here could not be immediately reached for comment.

ENRILE WARNS ON 'MASSIVE' ACTION AGAINST NPA

HK260457 Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 0400 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] The government has warned of massive military counteraction against the New People's Army. Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile issued a strong warning after NPA elements ambushed a convoey and killed eight soldiers and two journalists in Cagayan. Enrile said the ambush and other recent terrorist actions of the NPA shattered the call for a ceasefire by President Aquino. He said the Cagayan ambush was a signal of confrontation between the military command the rebels.

REUTERS photographer Willy Vicoy and Cagayan Journalist Pete Mabazza died along with eight soldiers incouding General Alberto Sudiacal, deputy commander of the 1st brigade of the 1st infantry division of the Philippine Army.

President Aquino condoled with the families of those who died in the Cagayan ambush. She said she joined the nation in praying for an early end to strife and violence and a return to God's way of peace. The president said it pains her to see Filipinos united in their hopes and aspirations for a more prosperous nation, but severely divided in their means to attain it.

Meanwhile, some 200 heavily-armed men, believed to be members of the New People's Army, raided and ransacked the municipal hall of Bacungan, Zamboanga del Norte. The raiders [words indistinct] including office equipment from the post office inside the town hall. The raid was reported to the postmaster general by postal region 9 director (Rodolfo Bisco).

DEFENSE CHIEF CRITICIZES 'LIBERATION THEOLOGY'

BK280257 Manila PNA in English 0123 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Manila, April 28 (PNA) -- Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said local communists are continuing their efforts to destabilized [as received] the government using the so-called liberation theologians to "disorient our spiritual values."

"The underground movement continues to espouse Marxism as the political potion most likely to solve our social and economic problems," Enrile said in a speech Sunday before the Alumni Association of Don Bosco Technical College in Makati, Metro Manila. He said the liberation theologians are bent on undermining the people's spiritual beliefs.

He explained that liberation theology does not stop with mere intellectual analysis but "commits itself to action as a second step in order to change the situation." Enrile said the scripture is only a poor third priority to seek its guidance.

He warned that practitioners of liberation theology identify poverty as deprivation of earthly and material things. In the scriptures, he said, "poor and poverty refer to all levels of human life: political, social economic and spiritual life."

The defense chief observed that proponents of theology of liberation are only concerned with improving the material welfare of the poor, regardless of the means to achieve it. He said liberation theologians disregard spiritual and moral growth of an individual.

Enrile called on the young as the strong positive force to reshape society. "Our youth today must be actively involved in the call of service, especially in the promotion of national stability and progress," he said.

10 NPA MEN KILLED IN SOUTH COTABATO FIGHTING

HK231121 Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 1000 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Ten members of the NPA were killed in a running gunbattle with elements of the Philippine Army. A belated report received by Camp Aquinaldo today said the encounter took place in Manapatan, South Cotabato. More on this from Jun Francisco:

[Begin Francisco recording] On the government side, a draftee was killed while three others were wounded. Recovered at the scene of the encounter were one M-203 grenade-launcher, 4 Armalite rifles, and 3 Garand rifles. In another development, subversive terrorists attacked and burned in Butuan City [words indistinct]. The terrorists, according to a report received by acting PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] Chief Brigadier General Renato de Villa said scores of logging equipment valued at (P54,350,004) were burned by the terrorists before they left the place. Before the logging equipment was burned, the report said the terrorists removed the injection and fuel pumps, injectors, and batteries of the heavy logging machinery. The motive for the destruction of the logging equipment was not known although the refusal of the said logging firm to pay the progressive taxation being imposed by the NPA was not ruled out [end recording].

CAPTURE OF 8 SUSPECTED NPA LEADERS 'PRIZE CATCH'

BK250739 Manila PNA in English 0724 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Manila, April 25 (PNA) -- The military Friday described as a "prize catch" the capture Wednesday of eight suspected high ranking leaders of the underground New People's Army (NPA) in Batangas Province, 250 km northeast of here. "It was a pretty good catch for the military that could lead to the revelation of the extent of NPA operations in the southern Tagalog region," a senior military official who requested anonymity told the PHILIPPINES NEWS AGENCY. The names of the suspects were temporarily withheld pending results of ongoing tactical investigation, the official said.

Seized from the suspects were four M-16 rifles, 10 magazines, 300 rounds of ammunition and subversive documents which could help the intelligence community decipher latest NPA plans and operations.

The suspects were on board a passenger jeepney when intercepted by the military. They probably came from neighboring provinces and were just passing by when captured, the military officer said.

The military is now trying to get information from the suspects about their mission and to what faction they belong.

The military said the capture of the eight was very vital as this time when the NPA rebels are mounting their offensive in various parts of the country. "Their confessions could provide us some concrete lead on the plan of the communist movement, movement" the military officer said.

RADIO REPORTS ON CONTINUED ARMY-REBEL CLASHES

HK262353 Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 2300 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Nine more army troopers were killed and three others seriously injured in another ambush staged Friday by communist insurgents in Tabuk, Kalinga-Apayao. Military reports said the troopers were tracking down the rebels before the clash. It was not known if the rebels suffered any casualties.

The clash took place in a mountainous area near the scene of Thursday's ambush in Cagayan. Eight soldiers and two members of the press were killed in that incident.

In another rebel-related incident, seven NPA rebels were killed in another encounter in Capas, Tarlac, Friday night. Two civilians were also wounded. No casualty on the government side were reported.

Friday's fatalities brought to at least 71 the number of people killed in insurgency-related violence in the past week. The figure also brought to 576 the number of fatalities in rebel-related fighting since President Aquino assumed power in February. Clashes have continued despite the president's call on the rebels to lay down their arms and negotiate with the government.

MUSLIMS SAID TO HAVE IMPORTED 'SOVIET MAKE' WEAPONS

HK241617 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 24 Apr 86 pp 1, 6

[By Leo Enriquez]

[Text] Cebu City -- Sophisticated military hardware has reportedly been landed in the southern backdoor for use of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), a highly placed source in the MNLF said Wednesday. A private intelligence report said the military hardware is of Soviet-make. He also said that 600 highly-trained commandos are now in place.

The report was sent by a person who identified himself only as a "Mr X" of an independent intelligence network funded by a friendly foreign country. He did not identify the country. He called up the editorial offices of SUN STAR DAILY to verify if a copy of the report had already been received and to disclose that they have 700 operatives all over the archipelago on a clandestine mission. The report stated the military hardware is intended for a renewed offensive which the MNLF is scheduled to launch at the end of the Ramadan at the end of May.

Among the military hardware that were landed in Mindanao are 15 MI-24 assault helicopters armed with anti-tank missiles with a 1.9-mile range; 15 BND light tanks also equipped with anti-tank missiles; 60 armored personnel carriers; 15 ZSE-23 anti-missile tanks; 360 tripod mounted rocket launcher machineguns; 360 RPG-7 rocket launchers; a 20-foot van containing Soviet AK-47 assault rifles; three 20-foot-vans of ammunition, and 1,000 radio sets. There was no way to verify the claim except that it coincided with a disclosure of eight MNFL leaders that Nur Misuari was in Cebu not too long ago.

According to a highly-placed MNLF source, the 600 Muslim commandos trained for 18 months in demolition and assassination. The same source said the 600 commandos are not purely Filipino Muslims but are reinforced allegedly by their foreign Muslim sympathizers. All of them, he said, are dedicated to the destruction of imperialism and zionism.

U.S. EMBASSY STAFF REPORTEDLY TARGETS FOR MUSLIMS

HK251507 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 25 Apr 86 p 22

[By Jose De Vera]

[Text] Officials of the U.S. embassy in Manila are primary targets of pro-Libyan Filipino Muslim terrorist groups, military intelligence reports disclosed yesterday. As this developed, a U.S. embassy official asked more security from the Philippine government in a letter to Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, Armed Forces chief of staff.

Sources said one Muslim terrorist group, composed of about 30 men, is now in Metro Manila. The group had already conducted kidnappings for ransom, liquidation, and sabotage missions in Mindanao for the past several years, they said. The group, the sources said, is led by a certain Commander Allan, who is aided by one Commander Peping.

The terrorists are said to be hiding in a safehouse near the U.S. embassy on Roxas Blvd. The group has been tagged as the killers of several Manila policemen in Quiapo.

The terrorists reportedly number about 150 and are now scattered in Metro Manila. Sources said they received training in Lanao del Sur which was funded by a foreign country having diplomatic relations with the Philippines.

Earlier, Brig. Gen. Rodrigo Gutang, chief of Regional United Command 12 based in Cotabato City, informed Camp Aguinaldo that armed partisan brigades of the Moro National Liberation Front in Marawi City were bent on kidnapping or killing Americans residing in Marawi or elsewhere in Lanao del Sur.

The MNLF brigades, Gutang said, also plan to attack and sabotage American-owned firms in the area. The planned assault was in retaliation to the recent U.S. bombing raids on Libya, a main supporter of the secessionist movement in the South, he said.

Meanwhile, military intelligence sources said the Nur Misuari faction of the MNLF met recently to strengthen and consolidate their forces against the new government because of President Aquino's failure to keep an alleged agreement with the MNLF forged before the Feb 7 elections.

The MNLF field commanders are now reportedly being joined by MNLF "returnees" and have been directed by Misuari to push through the Bangsa Moro revolution.

The meeting was held last April 13 at the house of Commander Julambri Narruddin of Sick Dudang, Kalingalan Kaluang. Those reported to have attended included Ustadz Garama Gardan, Asidulla Javier of Luuk, Jaein Imbing of Pitogo, Luuk, Rendiong Nasillam of Pata Island; Susukan Agga and Idjan Adan, both of Talipao, Barahama Jalaide, of Karawan, Indanan; Taraman of Patikul; Hadji Hussein Mohammand; Hadji Jamil Mohammad, and Kang Yashin of Basilan. The MNLF commanders reportedly decided to stage ambushes of government and military institutions and detachments as well as public conveyances.

DIMAPORO DENIES FORMING 3,000 MAN ARMY

BK250341 Manila PNA in English 0235 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Manila, April 25 (PNA) -- Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile Friday cautioned Lanao Del Sur Gov. Ali Dimaporo against bringing back home deposed President Ferdinand Marcos.

"Is it true you want to bring back President Marcos?" Enrile asked Dimaporo, a Muslim Marcos loyalist. Enrile told the Muslim leader that "we should not bring back President Marcos. That is too dangerous."

The Muslim warlord went to see Enrile to deny news reports that he is training a 3,000-man army unit. Dimaporo also denied another news report that Col. Erwin Ver, son of former military chief Gen. Fabian C. Ver landed in Lanao Del Sur Province bringing with him 300 Uzi assault rifles. "That is not true," Dimaporo told Enrile.

Earlier, Enrile opposed any plan for the return of the former Philippine strongman who ruled the country for 20 years. He told Dimaporo that "it is about time that we all now think of the people and not ourselves."

He also asked the Muslim leader to give the Aquino government a chance. "Because I tell you, if her (Aquino) government will not succeed, we will have a very uncertain time," Enrile said.

Enrile also said Marcos was given a chance to do his best for 20 years as president. It is unreasonable to expect that a new government would become a paradise overnight, he said.

The defense chief assured Dimaporo that the "government has no intention of going after him." Enrile reminded Dimaporo that when martial law was declared in 1972, the Muslim leader went to see him and asked for protection which was granted. He gave Dimaporo his personal Garand rifle for his own protection.

MINDANAO REPUBLIC CONVENTION HELD 25 APRIL

Ramos Says 100 Attend Meeting

BK260238 Manila PNA in English 0203 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Manila, April 26 (PNA) -- The planned declaration Friday in Cagayan de Oro city of the so-called Mindanao Republic appeared to have fizzled out when only 100 of the expected 500 delegates showed up, according to military chief Gen. Fidel V. Ramos. Of the 100, most of them were newsmen and curious onlookers, General Ramos said in talks with newsmen. He said among the five original leaders of the Mindanao independence movement, only former information undersecretary Reuben R. Canoy attended.

The declaration was supposed to be made in a convention at the Southern Technical Institute (STI) owned by Canoy in Cagayan de Oro city.

General Ramos' assessment was based on phone-in reports from southern command chief Brig. Gen. Jose P. Magno Jr. who was tasked to prevent the declaration of a separate state in the south.

Those who did not attend the convention, initiated by Canoy, a defeated aspirant in the Feb. 7 presidential polls, were Lanao Del Sur Gov. Ali Dimaporo, former Davao Del Sur Gov. Fernando Pacana.

Dimaporo himself, in his press conference here Wednesday, said the convention was premature. He was among those who initially backed the separation of Mindanao and Sulu from the Manila central government.

So far, General Ramos said, no member of the movement has committed any covert act that would force the military to take any arrest. The military has threatened to arrest members of the group the moment they sign a separate constitution to form an independent state of Mindanao.

The movement has envisioned to carve out a separate state of Mindanao, Lulu, Basilan, Tawi-Tawi and Palawan. Most members of the movement apparently stayed out of the convention after an order for their arrest was announced by the military.

Under the law, even a plain citizen can arrest any member of the movement if the plan to draft and ratify an independent constitution pushed through. Any such action is tantamount to sedition and rebellion, according to Justice Minister Neptali Gonzales.

General Magno went to Cagayan de Oro city to monitor the group's action and to have a dialogue with the leaders of the movement. The military will continue to monitor the movement, Ramos said.

700 Delegates Pass Resolution

BK260256 Manila PNA in English 0231 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Cagayan De Oro, Philippines April 26 (PNA) -- Some 700 delegates passed Friday's resolution proclaiming a constitution for an independent state of Mindanao despite threats of mass arrest by the military.

The proclamation was approved by acclamation by the delegates. It said that historically, the people in the islands of Mindanao, Camiguin, Basilan, Sulu, Tawi-Tawi and Palawan have always found a closer and more intimate attachment and relationship among themselves. It added that throughout the various government and administrations from the Spanish times to the Treaty of Paris in 1893, from the Philippines commission to the governors general from the Commonwealth to the present, "the said islands have always been treated differently from the rest of the country." It said that "wittingly or unwittingly, this difference in treatment has cruelly accorded the people of the said islands a second class status as citizens of the Philippines."

The proclamation deplored that the people of Mindanao have been granted only an insignificant role in national leadership. It claimed that the total land area, number of inhabitants, natural resources and other assets of the islands can readily meet the requirements for and sufficiently support an independent and sovereign state.

Former Mr Reuben R. Canoy said the proclamation will be submitted to the Philippine Government and the United Nations as well as other countries maintain embassies in the country.

Following the proclamation, the proposed federal flag was presented and a group of delegates sung the proposed Mindanao anthem.

Meanwhile, military authorities said there was no arrest during the one-day constitutional convention, saying there was no covert act that would constitute sedition.

Southern Command chief Brig. Gen. Jose P. Magno Jr. and regional commander Col. Jesus R. Hermosa said they were assured by Canoy, one of the organizers, that the convention adopted only a resolution that embodied the aspirations of the delegates. The Southcom chief however said the military will closely monitor the movement, fearing it might result in armed confrontation or might open foreign interference.

MINDANAO SEPARATISTS DENY LINK WITH MARCOS

BK270534 Manila PNA in English 0448 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Manila, April 27, (PNA) -- The Mindanao Independence Movement (MIM) has no links with overthrown President Ferdinand Marcos, according to ousted Davao Del Sur governor Primo Ocampo. "We have nothing to do with Marcos and we are not interested in dealing with a man who is very unpopular," he said.

Ocampo's statements followed reports that the MIM has been encouraged by Mr. Marcos, now on exile in Hawaii, to topple the Aquino government.

The former southern Philippine official was one of some 700 delegates from all over the region who attended Friday's constitutional convention in Cagayan de Oro city. The convention saw the passing of a resolution proclaiming a constitution for the proposed Mindanao Federal Republic. There was no arrest made by the military.

In his statements, Ocampo said the movement's main thrust is to hasten the region's economic development. He claimed that 40 percent of the country's Gross National Product (GNP) is contributed by Mindanao, the Philippines' second biggest island. "If multinationals operating in Mindanao would only pay their taxes here instead of Manila, the region would have an annual revenue of about 15 billion pesos (750 million U.S. dollars)," Ocampo said. He added: "If these taxes will be poured in development projects in Mindanao, we will be far better off than our brothers in Luzon and Visayas."

Against this background, Ocampo said, the military cannot consider the movement a rebel organization. "The government has no basis to call us rebels or charge us with sedition since there is still no constitution," he said.

Ocampo also assailed Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile for accusing them of trying to dismember the Philippine republic. "Enrile is not aware of the circumstances of the movement and that his statement is premature," he said. Under a revolutionary government, he said, every segment of society has the right to determine its destiny.

ARMY BATTLES DIMAPORO FOLLOWERS, MUSLIM REBELS

HK280746 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Fighting broke out in Mindanao during the weekend between government troops and presumed followers of Lanao del Sur Governor Ali Dimaporo in Marawi City and with Muslim rebels in Sulu. In the encounter in Maimbung and (Tugas) in Sulu, four government troops were killed and eight others were wounded.

AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] vice chief of staff Brigadier General Salvador Mison said the fighting was unusually heavy. More government troops were rushed to Maimbung and (Tugas) to support the continuing operation against the Moro National Liberation Front group which assaulted the troops.

The clashes occurred at a time when government troops suffered 50 dead and 15 wounded in separate ambushes staged by the New People's Army in Albay, Cagayan, and Kalinga-Apayao.

In Marawi City, government forces used artillery fire to repulse a pre-dawn attack Saturday by some 80 heavily armed followers of former Lanao del Sur Governor Ali Dimaporo who tried to retake the provincial capital. Three civilians were killed.

The commander of the Regional Unified Command 12, Brigadier General Rodrigo Gutang, said the artillery fire was resorted to support the beleaguered troops of Army 6th Infantry Battalion. Gutang said the heavily armed men simultaneously fired automatic weapons at the provincial capital and an Army detachment in nearby (Bakum), Marawi City. The soldiers were sent to the Lanao del Sur Provincial capital to secure the place upon the assumption of (Saigamin Pagarungan) as officer-in-charge of the province, replacing Dimaporo. The exchange of heavy gunfire lasted 25 minutes as the beleaguered Army soldiers called for fire support.

RAMOS SAYS HOSTILITIES OVER IN MARAWI

OW270630 Tokyo KYODO in English 0608 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Manila, April 27 KYODO -- Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos Sunday morning announced the end of armed hostilities in the city of Marawi.

Fighting in the city, 880 kilometers southeast of Manila in Lanao del Sur province, broke out Saturday between supporters of the province's ousted Governor Ali Dimaporo and the military. In a news conference in Camp Lapu Lapu in the central Philippine island of Cebu, Ramos said that Dimaporo's supporters, which unconfirmed reports said numbered 800, had already abandoned their battle positions established Saturday around the city when they attacked the capitol building and the Army headquarters.

The day of fighting resulted in the deaths of three civilians, said Ramos. He did not say how many were wounded but added that casualties were at the Pangarungan Islamic Colleges where the attack began.

Ramos said that he received a report Sunday morning from Col. Manuel Cacando of the province's Army headquarters stating that Dimaporo, who was not in the province when the attack began, had appealed to his followers to stop the attack.

According to the report, Dimaporo's supporters had already withdrawn by late Saturday night and everything is now back to normal.

Ramos instructed Cacando to relay his gratitude to Dimaporo for helping restore peace in the city.

Dimaporo, a known supporter of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos, was ousted from his office by President Corazon Aquino's government as part of its policy of purging local officials tainted by Marcos' influence. Appointed to replace him as officer-in-charge was Saidamen Pangarungan, whose installation into office was backed by the province's Philippine Constabulary command and elements of the Army's 6th Infantry Battalion.

\$580 MILLION IN LOANS EXPECTED FROM IMF, BANKS

HK231139 Hong Kong AFP in English 1121 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Manila, April 23 (AFP) -- The Philippines expects to receive 580 million dollars in fresh loans in the coming months from the International Monetary Fund and a consortium of private banks, it was announced here Wednesday.

Finance Minister Jaime Ongpin told the cabinet that Manila was expecting an "early drawdown" of 230 million dollars from the IMF and 350 million dollars from 480 private banks. Copies of his report following a visit to the United States were released to the press by the presidential palace.

The 230 million dollars from the IMF is the remainder of a 610 million-dollar standby facility due to expire on June 30. It will be incorporated into a new loan agreement covering the period from July 2, 1986 to December 31, 1987, the report said, without revealing the total amount under the new arrangement.

The 350 million dollars from a consortium of 480 private banks led by Manufacturers Hanover Trust is the remainder of a 925 million-dollar new-money facility, also due to expire on June 30 but which will be extended to the end of the year under an agreement between Manila and the banks' advisory committee.

The original IMF and private bank loans were negotiated by the government of ousted President Ferdinand Marcos, which failed to meet stringent economic targets set by the IMF, the watchdog of this debt-ridden nation's lenders. More than half of Manila's 26 billion-dollar debt incurred during the 20-year regime of Mr. Marcos is being restructured.

Mr. Ongpin said in his report that during talks with IMF Managing Director Jacques Delarosiére in mid-April "it was mutually agreed that it would be more expeditious to negotiate a new economic program and standby agreement for the period July 1, 1986 to December 31, 1987." The alternative was to "seek a waiver on the past government's failure to meet performance targets," he added.

The release of the IMF standby loan, based on quarterly reviews of Philippine economic performance, triggers the disbursement of private bank loans. Philippine and U.S. officials as well as foreign bankers had said that the world financial community was agreed on the need to help the new government of Corazon Aquino shore up the battered economy left by Mr. Marcos through easier loan terms and restructuring, as well as increased economic aid.

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